

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
EASTERN DIVISION

IN RE: NATIONAL PRESCRIPTION) MDL 2804
)
OPIATE LITIGATION) Case No.: 1:17-md-2804
)
THIS DOCUMENT RELATES TO:) Judge Dan Aaron Polster
)
ALL CASES)
)
_____)

**DECLARATION OF CAMERON R. AZARI ON IMPLEMENTATION AND
ADEQUACY OF NOTICES AND NOTICE PLAN**

I, CAMERON R. AZARI hereby declare and state as follows, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746:

1. My name is Cameron R. Azari. I am over the age of twenty-one. Unless otherwise indicated below, I have personal knowledge of the matters set forth herein, and I believe them to be true and correct.
2. I am an expert in the field of legal notice and I have served as a legal expert in dozens of federal and state cases involving class action notice plans.
3. I am the Director of Legal Notice for Hilsoft Notifications (“Hilsoft”), a firm that specializes in designing, developing, analyzing and implementing large-scale, un-biased, legal notification plans. Hilsoft is a business unit of Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc. (“Epiq”).
4. Hilsoft has been involved with some of the most complex and significant notices and Notice Plans in recent history. With experience in more than 400 class action cases, including more than 35 MDLs, notices prepared by Hilsoft have appeared in 53 languages with distribution

DECLARATION OF CAMERON R. AZARI, ESQ. ON IMPLEMENTATION AND ADEQUACY OF NOTICES
AND NOTICE PLAN

in almost every country, territory and dependency in the world. Courts have recognized and approved numerous notice plans developed by Hilsoft.

EXPERIENCE RELEVANT TO THIS CASE

5. I have served as a notice expert and have been recognized and appointed by courts to design and provide notice in many large, significant cases, including: *In re: Takata Airbag Products Liability Litigation (Settlements with – BMW, Mazda, Subaru, Toyota, Honda, Nissan and Ford)*, MDL No. 2599 (S.D. Fla.) (\$1.49 billion in settlements regarding Takata airbags: notice plans included individual mailed notice to more than 59 million potential Class Members and extensive nationwide media through multiple channels. Combined, the notice plans reached more than 95% of U.S. adults aged 18+ who owned or leased a subject vehicle an average of 4.0 times each); *Hale v. State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company, et al.*, 12-cv-00660 (S.D. Ill.) (\$250 million settlement with approximately 4.7 million class members: the notice program provided individual notice via postcard or email to approximately 1.43 million class members and a robust publication program, which combined individual notice reached approximately 78.8% of all U.S. Adults Aged 35+ approximately 2.4 times each); *In re: Volkswagen “Clean Diesel” Marketing, Sales Practices and Product Liability Litigation (Bosch Settlement)*, MDL No. 2672 (N.D. Cal.) (Notice Plan within the *Volkswagen Emissions Litigation* provided individual notice to more than 946,000 vehicle owners via first class mail and to more than 855,000 via email.); *In re: Payment Card Interchange Fee and Merchant Discount Antitrust Litigation*, MDL No. 1720 (E.D.N.Y.) (\$7.2 billion settlement: Notice Plan involved over 19.8 million direct mail notices, plus a multimedia Notice Plan through multiple channels, which generated more than 770 million adult impressions); *In Re: Oil Spill by the Oil Rig “Deepwater Horizon” in the Gulf of Mexico, on*

April 20, 2010, MDL No. 2179 (E.D. La.) (Dual landmark settlement Notice Plans to separate “Economic and Property Damages” and “Medical Benefits” settlement classes. Notice effort included over 7,900 television spots, over 5,200 radio spots, and over 5,400 print insertions and reached over 95% of Gulf Coast residents); and *In Re: Checking Account Overdraft Litigation*, MDL No. 2036 (S.D. Fla.) (Multiple bank settlements between 2010-2018 involving direct mail and email to millions of class members and publication in relevant local newspapers. Representative banks include, Fifth Third Bank, National City Bank, Bank of Oklahoma, Webster Bank, Harris Bank, M & I Bank, PNC Bank, Compass Bank, Commerce Bank, Citizens Bank, Great Western Bank, TD Bank, BancorpSouth, Comerica Bank, Susquehanna Bank, Associated Bank, Capital One, M&T Bank, Iberiabank and Synovus).

6. Courts also have credited my testimony on whether a certain method of notice represents the best notice practicable under the circumstances. For example:

- a) *In re: Takata Airbag Products Liability Litigation (Ford)*, MDL No. 2599 (S.D. Fla.), Judge Federico A. Moreno on December 20, 2018:

The record shows and the Court finds that the Class Notice has been given to the Class in the manner approved by the Court in its Preliminary Approval Order. The Court finds that such Class Notice: .(i) is reasonable and constitutes the best practicable notice to Class Members under the circumstances; (ii) constitutes notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Class Members of the pendency of the Action and the terms of the Settlement Agreement, their right to exclude themselves from the Class or to object to all or any part of the Settlement Agreement, their right to appear at the Fairness Hearing (either on their own or through counsel hired at their own expense) and the binding effect of the orders and Final Order and Final Judgment in the Action, whether favorable or unfavorable, on all persons and entities who or which do not exclude themselves from the Class; (iii) constitutes due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons or entities entitled to receive notice; and (iv) fully satisfied the requirements of the United States Constitution (including the Due Process Clause), FED. R. Civ. P. 23 and any other applicable law as

well as complying with the Federal Judicial Center's illustrative class action notices.

- b) *Hale v. State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company, et al.*, 3:12-cv-00660-DRH-SCW (S.D. Ill.), Judge Herndon on December 16, 2018:

The Class here is estimated to include approximately 4.7 million members. Approximately 1.43 million of them received individual postcard or email notice of the terms of the proposed Settlement, and the rest were notified via a robust publication program “estimated to reach 78.8% of all U.S. Adults Aged 35+ approximately 2.4 times.” Doc. 966-2 ¶¶ 26, 41. The Court previously approved the notice plan (Doc. 947), and now, having carefully reviewed the declaration of the Notice Administrator (Doc. 966-2), concludes that it was fully and properly executed, and reflected “the best notice that is practicable under the circumstances, including individual notice to all members who can be identified through reasonable effort.” See Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B). The Court further concludes that CAFA notice was properly effectuated to the attorneys general and insurance commissioners of all 50 states and District of Columbia.

- c) *Vergara, et al., v. Uber Technologies, Inc.*, 1:15-CV-06972 (N.D. Ill.), Judge Thomas M. Durkin on March 1, 2018:

The Court finds that the Notice Plan set forth in Section IX of the Settlement Agreement and effectuated pursuant to the Preliminary Approval Order constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances and shall constitute due and sufficient notice to the Settlement Classes of the pendency of this case, certification of the Settlement Classes for settlement purposes only, the terms of the Settlement Agreement, and the Final Approval Hearing, and satisfies the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the United States Constitution, and any other applicable law. Further, the Court finds that Defendant has timely satisfied the notice requirements of 28 U.S.C. Section 1715.

- d) *In re: Volkswagen “Clean Diesel” Marketing, Sales Practices and Products Liability Litigation* (Bosch Settlement), MDL No. 2672 (N.D. Cal.), Judge Charles R. Breyer on May 17, 2017:

The Court is satisfied that the Notice Plan was reasonably calculated to notify Class Members of the proposed Settlement. The Notice “apprise[d] interested parties of the pendency of the action and afford[ed] them an opportunity to present their objections.” Mullane v. Cent. Hanover Bank &

Trust Co., 339 U.S. 306, 314 (1950). Indeed, the Notice Administrator reports that the notice delivery rate of 97.04% “exceed[ed] the expected range and is indicative of the extensive address updating and re-mailing protocols used.” (Dkt. No. 3188-2 ¶ 24.)

e) *In re Payment Card Interchange Fee and Merchant Discount Antitrust Litigation*, No. 1:05-cv-03800 (E.D.N.Y.), Judge John Gleeson stated on December 13, 2013:

The Class Administrator notified class members of the terms of the proposed settlement through a mailed notice and publication campaign that included more than 20 million mailings and publication in more than 400 publications. The notice here meets the requirements of due process and notice standards... The objectors’ complaints provide no reason to conclude that the purposes and requirements of a notice to a class were not met here.

f) *In Re: Oil Spill by the Oil Rig “Deepwater Horizon” in the Gulf of Mexico*, on April 20, 2010, MDL No. 2179 (E.D. La.), Judge Carl J. Barbier stated on January 11, 2013:

The Court finds that the Class Notice and Class Notice Plan satisfied and continue to satisfy the applicable requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(c)(2)(b) and 23(e), the Class Action Fairness Act (28 U.S.C. § 1711 et seq.), and the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution (U.S. Const., amend. V), constituting the best notice that is practicable under the circumstances of this litigation.

The Notice Plan surpassed the requirements of Due Process, Rule 23, and CAFA. Based on the factual elements of the Notice Plan as detailed below, the Notice Plan surpassed all of the requirements of Due Process, Rule 23, and CAFA.

The media notice effort alone reached an estimated 95% of adults in the Gulf region an average of 10.3 times each, and an estimated 83% of all adults in the United States an average of 4 times each. These figures do not include notice efforts that cannot be measured, such as advertisements in trade publications and sponsored search engine listings. The Notice Plan fairly and adequately covered and notified the class without excluding any demographic group or geographic area, and it exceeded the reach percentage achieved in most other court-approved Notice Plans.

7. Additional opinions approving Hilsoft's Notice Plans are set forth in Hilsoft's curriculum vitae, attached as **Exhibit A**.

8. I am an active member of the Oregon State Bar, received my Bachelor of Science from Willamette University and my Juris Doctor from Northwestern School of Law at Lewis and Clark College. I have served as the Director of Legal Notice for Hilsoft since 2008 and have overseen the detailed planning of virtually all of our court-approved Notice Plans since that time. Prior to assuming my current role with Hilsoft, I served in a similar role as Director of Epiq Legal Noticing (previously called Huntington Legal Advertising). Overall, I have over 19 years of experience in the design and implementation of legal notification and claims administration programs and have been personally involved in well over one hundred successful Notice Plans.

9. The facts in this declaration are based on what I personally know, as well as information provided to me in the ordinary course of my business by my colleagues at Hilsoft and Epiq, who worked with us to implement the notification effort.

OVERVIEW

10. For *In Re: National Prescription Opiate Litigation*, Case No.: 1:17-md-2804 in the Northern District of Ohio, my colleagues at Hilsoft/Epiq and I were consulted on the design of the Notice and a Notice Plan to inform members of a certified Negotiation Class about their rights in the litigation.

11. On September 11, 2019, the Court approved the Notice Plan (including proposed forms of notice) and appointed Epiq as the Class Notice provider in the Order Certifying Negotiation Class and Approving Notice ("Order").

12. After the Court's Order certifying the Class and approving notice, we began to implement the Notice Plan. This declaration will detail the successful implementation of the Notice Plan and document the completion of the notice activities to date. The declaration will also discuss the notice administration activity to date, including the number of exclusion requests received.

13. In my opinion, the Notice Plan was the best notice practicable under the circumstances of this case and satisfied the requirements of due process, including its "desire to actually inform" requirement.¹

Individual Notice – Mail

14. Epiq received two data files from Class Counsel. One data file was received on May 30, 2019, which included 22,637 records. A second data file was received on August 7, 2019, which included 34,458 records. After combining the two data files and removing any obvious duplicate records, Epiq (with the assistance of Class Counsel) performed searches for the best associated physical address for each record (and for some records, also an associated email address). After this process was complete, it resulted in 34,617 distinct records for the initial notice mailing, 10,128 of which also had records for the initial email effort.

15. On September 20, 2019, Epiq mailed 34,617 Class Action Notices and Exclusion Request Forms via United State Postal Service ("USPS") first-class mail, to each member of the

¹ "But when notice is a person's due, process which is a mere gesture is not due process. The means employed must be such as one desirous of actually informing the absentee might reasonably adopt to accomplish it. The reasonableness and hence the constitutional validity of any chosen method may be defended on the ground that it is in itself reasonably certain to inform those affected . . ." *Mullane v. Cent. Hanover Bank & Trust Co.*, 339 U.S. 306, 315 (1950).

Negotiation Class. Each Notice was inserted into an approximate 9.5" by 6" windowed envelope (described below).

16. Subsequently, on September 24, 2019, Epiq re-mailed 4,236 Class Action Notices and Exclusion Request Forms via USPS first-class mail. This consisted of remailing records that were mailed on September 20, 2019, but had incomplete or incorrect mailing addresses in the initial mailing. The re-mailing was made using updated address information.

17. The return address on the Notices is a post office box maintained by Epiq. A copy of the Class Action Notice and Exclusion Request Form as printed and mailed is attached as **Exhibit B.**

18. As of November 27, 2019, after re-mailing efforts, 964 entities' notices remain undeliverable (Epiq was not able to identify better address information in its research to re-mail the mail pieces). An undeliverable rate of just 2.8% percent is very low, in Epiq's experience with similarly-sized class notice mailings, and is indicative of the extensive research that was done prior to mailing.

Individual Notice – Email

19. On September 20, 2019, Epiq disseminated 10,128 Class Action Notices to all Negotiation Class members for whom a facially valid email address was available (in addition to a physical address). The emailed Class Action Notice was created using an embedded html text format. This format provided easy to read text without graphics, tables, images and other elements that would increase the likelihood that the message could be blocked by Internet Service Providers (ISPs) and/or SPAM filters. Each Notice was transmitted with a unique message identifier. If the receiving email server could not deliver the message, a "bounce code" was returned along with the

unique message identifier. For any Notice for which a “bounce” code was received, indicating that the message was undeliverable, at least two additional attempts were made to deliver the Notice by email.

20. The emailed Class Action Notice included an embedded link to the case website. By clicking the link, recipients are able to easily access the Order Certifying Negotiation Class and Approving Notice, other relevant case documents, a list of Frequently Asked Questions and Answers, a proposed Allocation Map and other information about the lawsuit. The Class Action Notice as emailed is attached as **Exhibit C**.

21. After completion of the initial Email Notice effort, Epiq received back 164 undeliverable emails.

Case Website

22. On June 13, 2019, Epiq established a neutral, informational, case website (www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info) to enable potential Negotiation Class members to obtain additional information and review relevant documents, including the Class Notice, the Exclusion Request Form, the Order Certifying Negotiation Class and Approving Notice and other documents. The site also includes a list of all Negotiation Class members. Epiq also reserved www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.com, which, when typed, will also reach the case website. The case website address was prominently displayed in all notice documents.

23. As of November 25, 2019, there have been 15,953 individual user sessions to the case website and 35,543 unique page hits.

Toll-free Telephone Number and Postal Mailing Address

24. On September 20, 2019, a toll-free telephone number (1-877-221-7468) was established. The toll-free number provides Negotiation Class members with access to recorded information that includes answers to frequently-asked questions and directs them to the case website. This automated phone system is available 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.

25. A post office box was established to allow Negotiation Class members to contact the notice administrator by mail with any specific requests or questions.

26. An email inbox with the email address: (info@OpioidsNegotiationClass.info) was also established to allow Negotiation Class members to contact the notice administrator by email with any specific requests or questions. Epiq received and processed exclusion request and address updates sent to the email address. All other inquiries Epiq receives via the email address were and are forwarded to counsel for review.

PLAIN LANGUAGE NOTICE DESIGN

27. The Class Action Notice was designed to be “noticed,” reviewed, and—by presenting the information in plain language—understood by Negotiation Class members. The design of the Notice followed the principles embodied in the Federal Judicial Center’s illustrative “model” notices posted at www.fjc.gov. The Notices contain substantial, albeit easy-to-read, summaries of all of the key information about Negotiation Class members’ rights and options.

28. The Notice was designed to increase noticeability and comprehension. Once people “notice” the Notices, it is critical that they can understand them. As such, the Notices, as produced, were clearly worded with an emphasis on simple, plain language to encourage readership and comprehension.

29. The Class Action Notice featured a prominent headline (“**To: All U.S. Counties, Cities, and Local Governments as listed at www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info**”) in bold text. Critically, the Notice was inserted into a 6” by 9.5” windowed envelope with custom call-outs printed on both the front and the back of the envelope. On the front, it read:

Notice from the United States
District Court for the Northern
District of Ohio

In re: National Prescription Opiate Litigation

November 22, 2019 Deadline

On the back of the envelope was printed the following:

Your County or City’s rights are affected by a Negotiation Class seeking to settle claims against manufacturers, distributors, and retailers of prescription opiate drugs for monies spent addressing the opioid crisis. Please read the enclosed notice carefully.

There is a November 22, 2019 deadline that applies.

30. These custom features alerted recipients that the Notice was an important document authorized by a court, that the content may affect them and there was a deadline to act, thereby supplying reasons to read the Notice. The custom envelope as printed is attached as **Exhibit D**.

More Than Adequate Time and Opportunity to React to Notices.

31. The mailing and emailing of the Class Action Notice was substantially completed the week of September 20, 2019. This allowed more than adequate time (some months) for Negotiation Class members to see the Notice and respond accordingly before the November 22, 2019, exclusion request deadline.

Exclusion Requests

32. The exclusion request deadline was November 22, 2019. As of November 27, 2019, Epiq has received 580 requests for exclusion. Of these, 23 appear to be from entities that

are not Negotiation Class members. An additional 16 have rescinded their exclusion requests by written request, resulting in 541 members of the Negotiation Class that have requested exclusion. Those 541 members come from 43 states and the District of Columbia and range in population from 20 to a little more than 4.2 million. This compares with the 34,458 class members listed on the Negotiation Class website, with populations as high as 10 million.

33. Because the November 22, 2019, exclusion request deadline is a postmark deadline, Epiq may continue to receive timely exclusion requests after the November 22, 2019, deadline. In our experience, we may see timely postmarked requests arrive up to two weeks after the deadline. However, the vast bulk of the exclusion requests likely have been received at this point, based on our experience.

CONCLUSION

34. The Notice Plan provided the best notice practicable under the circumstances of this case, conformed to all aspects of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, and comported with the guidance for effective notice articulated in the Manual for Complex Litigation 4th.

35. The Notice Plan schedule afforded enough time to provide full and proper notice to Negotiation Class members before any exclusion and objection deadlines.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on December 2, 2019.



Cameron R. Azari

DECLARATION OF CAMERON R. AZARI, ESQ. ON IMPLEMENTATION AND ADEQUACY OF NOTICES
AND NOTICE PLAN

Exhibit A



HILSOFT NOTIFICATIONS

Hilsoft Notifications is a leading provider of legal notice services for large-scale class action and bankruptcy matters. We specialize in providing quality, expert, notice plan development – designing notice programs that satisfy due process requirements and withstand judicial scrutiny. Hilsoft Notifications ("Hilsoft") has been retained by defendants and/or plaintiffs for more than 400 cases, including more than 35 MDL cases, with notices appearing in more than 53 languages and in almost every country, territory and dependency in the world. For more than 24 years, Hilsoft's notice plans have been approved and upheld by courts. Case examples include:

- Hilsoft designed and implemented monumental notice campaigns to notify current or former owners or lessees of certain BMW, Mazda, Subaru, Toyota, Honda, Nissan, and Ford vehicles as part of \$1.49 billion in settlements regarding Takata airbags. The Notice Plans included individual mailed notice to more than 59.6 million potential Class Members and notice via consumer publications, U.S. Territory newspapers, radio spots, internet banners, mobile banners, and specialized behaviorally targeted digital media. Combined, the Notice Plans reached more than 95% of adults aged 18+ in the U.S. who owned or leased a subject vehicle with a frequency of 4.0 times each. ***In re: Takata Airbag Products Liability Litigation (OEMS – BMW, Mazda, Subaru, Toyota, Honda, Nissan and Ford)***, MDL No. 2599 (S.D. Fla.).
- For a \$250 million settlement with approximately 4.7 million class members, Hilsoft designed and implemented a Notice Program with individual notice via postcard or email to approximately 1.43 million class members and a robust publication program, which combined, reached approximately 80% of all U.S. Adults Aged 35+ approximately 2.4 times each. ***Hale v. State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company, et al.***, 12-cv-00660 (S.D. Ill.)
- Hilsoft designed a Notice Program that included extensive data acquisition and mailed notice to notify owners and lessees of specific models of Mercedes-Benz vehicles. The Notice Program designed and implemented by Hilsoft reached approximately 96.5% of all Class Members. ***Callaway v. Mercedes-Benz USA, LLC***, No. 8:14-cv-02011-JVS-DFM (C.D. Cal.).
- For a \$20 million TCPA settlement that involved Uber, Hilsoft created a Notice Program, which resulted in notice via mail or email to more than 6.9 million identifiable class members. The combined measurable effort reached approximately 90.6% of the Settlement Class with direct mail and email, measured newspaper and internet banner ads. ***Vergara, et al., v. Uber Technologies, Inc.*** No. 1:15-CV-06972 (N.D. Ill.).
- A comprehensive notice program within the *Volkswagen Emissions Litigation* that provided individual notice to more than 946,000 vehicle owners via first class mail and to more than 855,000 via email. A targeted internet campaign further enhanced the notice effort. ***In re: Volkswagen "Clean Diesel" Marketing, Sales Practices and Product Liability Litigation (Bosch Settlement)***, MDL No. 2672 (N.D. Cal.).
- Hilsoft designed and implemented an extensive settlement Notice Plan for a class period spanning more than 40 years for smokers of light cigarettes. The Notice Plan delivered a measured reach of approximately 87.8% of Arkansas Adults 25+ with a frequency of 8.9 times and approximately 91.1% of Arkansas Adults 55+ with a frequency of 10.8 times. Hispanic newspaper notice, an informational release, radio PSAs, sponsored search listings and a case website further enhanced reach. ***Miner v. Philip Morris USA, Inc.***, No. 60CV03-4661 (Ark. Cir.).
- One of the largest claim deadline notice campaigns ever implemented, for BP's \$7.8 billion settlement claim deadline relating to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill. Hilsoft Notifications designed and implemented the claim deadline notice program, which resulted in a combined measurable paid print, television, radio and Internet effort that reached in excess of 90% of adults aged 18+ in the 26 identified DMAs covering the Gulf Coast Areas an average of 5.5 times each. ***In re Oil Spill by the Oil Rig "Deepwater Horizon" in the Gulf of Mexico, on April 20, 2010***, MDL No. 2179 (E.D. La.).

- Large asbestos bar date notice effort, which included individual notice, national consumer publications, hundreds of local and national newspapers, Spanish newspapers, union labor publications, and digital media to reach the target audience. ***In re: Energy Future Holdings Corp., et al. (Asbestos Claims Bar Date Notice)***, 14-10979(CSS) (Bankr. D. Del.).
- Landmark \$6.05 billion settlement reached by Visa and MasterCard. The intensive notice program involved over 19.8 million direct mail notices to class members together with insertions in over 1,500 newspapers, consumer magazines, national business publications, trade & specialty publications, and language & ethnic targeted publications. Hilsoft also implemented an extensive online notice campaign with banner notices, which generated more than 770 million adult impressions, a case website in eight languages, and acquisition of sponsored search listings to facilitate locating the website. ***In re Payment Card Interchange Fee and Merchant Discount Antitrust Litigation***, MDL No. 1720 (E.D.N.Y.).
- BP's \$7.8 billion settlement of claims related to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill emerged from possibly the most complex class action in U.S. history. Hilsoft Notifications drafted and opined on all forms of notice. The 2012 notice program designed by Hilsoft reached at least 95% Gulf Coast region adults via television, radio, newspapers, consumer publications, trade journals, digital media and individual notice. ***In re Oil Spill by the Oil Rig "Deepwater Horizon" in the Gulf of Mexico, on April 20, 2010***, MDL No. 2179 (E.D. La.).
- Momentous injunctive settlement reached by American Express regarding merchant payment card processing. The notice program provided extensive individual notice to more than 3.8 million merchants as well as coverage in national and local business publications, retail trade publications and placement in the largest circulation newspapers in each of the U.S. territories and possessions. ***In re American Express Anti-Steering Rules Antitrust Litigation (II)***, MDL No. 2221 (E.D.N.Y.) ("Italian Colors").
- Overdraft fee class actions have been brought against nearly every major U.S. commercial bank. For related settlements, Hilsoft Notifications has developed programs that integrate individual notice and paid media efforts. Fifth Third Bank, National City Bank, Bank of Oklahoma, Webster Bank, Harris Bank, M& I Bank, PNC Bank, Compass Bank, Commerce Bank, Citizens Bank, Great Western Bank, TD Bank, BancorpSouth, Comerica Bank, Susquehanna Bank, Associated Bank, Capital One, M&T Bank, Iberiabank and Synovus are among the more than 20 banks that have retained Hilsoft. ***In re Checking Account Overdraft Litigation***, MDL No. 2036 (S.D. Fla.).
- One of the largest data breach in U.S. history with approximately 130 million credit and debit card numbers stolen. ***In re Heartland Data Security Breach Litigation***, MDL No. 2046 (S.D. Tex.).
- One of the largest and most complex class action in Canadian history. Designed and implemented groundbreaking notice to disparate, remote aboriginal people in the multi-billion dollar settlement. ***In re Residential Schools Class Action Litigation***, 00-CV-192059 CPA (Ont. Super. Ct.).
- Extensive point of sale notice program of a settlement providing payments up to \$100,000 related to Chinese drywall – 100 million notices distributed to Lowe's purchasers during a six-week period. ***Vereen v. Lowe's Home Centers***, SU10-CV-2267B (Ga. Super. Ct.).
- One of the largest discretionary class action notice campaign involving virtually every adult in the U.S. for the settlement. ***In re Trans Union Corp. Privacy Litigation***, MDL No. 1350 (N.D. Ill.).
- One of the most complex national data theft class action settlement involving millions of class members. ***Lockwood v. Certegey Check Services, Inc.***, 8:07-cv-1434-T-23TGW (M.D. Fla.).
- Large combined U.S. and Canadian retail consumer security breach notice program. ***In re TJX Companies, Inc., Customer Data Security Breach Litigation***, MDL No. 1838 (D. Mass.).
- A comprehensive notice effort in a securities class action for the \$1.1 billion settlement of ***In re Royal Ahold Securities and ERISA Litigation***, MDL No. 1539 (D. Md.).

LEGAL NOTICING EXPERTS

Cameron Azari, Esq., Director of Legal Notice

Cameron Azari, Esq. has more than 18 years of experience in the design and implementation of legal notice and claims administration programs. He is a nationally recognized expert in the creation of class action notification campaigns in compliance with Fed R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2) (d)(2) and (e) and similar state class action statutes. Cameron has been responsible for hundreds of legal notice and advertising programs. During his career, he has been involved in an array of high profile class action matters, including *In re: Takata Airbag Products Liability Litigation*, *In re Payment Card Interchange Fee and Merchant Discount Antitrust Litigation (MasterCard & Visa)*, *In re: Volkswagen "Clean Diesel" Marketing, Sales Practices and Product Liability Litigation (Bosch Settlement)*, *In re: Oil Spill by the Oil Rig "Deepwater Horizon" in the Gulf of Mexico*, *In re: Checking Account Overdraft Litigation*, and *In re Residential Schools Class Action Litigation*. He is an active author and speaker on a broad range of legal notice and class action topics ranging from amendments to FRCP Rule 23 to email noticing, response rates and optimizing settlement effectiveness. Cameron is an active member of the Oregon State Bar. He received his B.S. from Willamette University and his J.D. from Northwestern School of Law at Lewis and Clark College. Cameron can be reached at caza@legalnotice.com.

Lauran Schultz, Epiq Managing Director

Lauran Schultz consults with Hilsoft clients on complex noticing issues. Lauran has more than 20 years of experience as a professional in the marketing and advertising field, specializing in legal notice and class action administration since 2005. High profile actions he has been involved in include companies such as BP, Bank of America, Fifth Third Bank, Symantec Corporation, Lowe's Home Centers, First Health, Apple, TJX, CNA and Carrier Corporation. Prior to joining Epiq in 2005, Lauran was a Senior Vice President of Marketing at National City Bank in Cleveland, Ohio. Lauran's education includes advanced study in political science at the University of Wisconsin-Madison along with a Ford Foundation fellowship from the Social Science Research Council and American Council of Learned Societies. Lauran can be reached at lschultz@hilsoft.com.

ARTICLES AND PRESENTATIONS

- **Cameron Azari** Moderator, "Prepare for the Future of Automotive Class Actions." Bloomberg Next, Webinar-CLE, November 6, 2018.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "The Battleground for Class Certification: Plaintiff and Defense Burdens, Commonality Requirements and Ascertainability." 30th National Forum on Consumer Finance Class Actions and Government Enforcement, Chicago, IL, July 17, 2018.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Recent Developments in Class Action Notice and Claims Administration." PLI's Class Action Litigation 2018 Conference, New York, NY, June 21, 2018.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "One Class Action or 50? Choice of Law Considerations as Potential Impediment to Nationwide Class Action Settlements." 5th Annual Western Regional CLE Program on Class Actions and Mass Torts. Clyde & Co LLP, San Francisco, CA, June 22, 2018.
- **Cameron Azari** Co-Author, *A Practical Guide to Chapter 11 Bankruptcy Publication Notice*. E-book, published, May 2017.
- **Cameron Azari** Featured Speaker, "Proposed Changes to Rule 23 Notice and Scrutiny of Claim Filing Rates," DC Consumer Class Action Lawyers Luncheon, December 6, 2016.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Recent Developments in Consumer Class Action Notice and Claims Administration." Berman DeValerio Litigation Group, San Francisco, CA, June 8, 2016.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "2016 Cybersecurity & Privacy Summit. Moving From 'Issue Spotting' To Implementing a Mature Risk Management Model." King & Spalding, Atlanta, GA, April 25, 2016.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Live Cyber Incident Simulation Exercise." Advisen's Cyber Risk Insights Conference, London, UK, February 10, 2015.

- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Pitfalls of Class Action Notice and Claims Administration." PLI's Class Action Litigation 2014 Conference, New York, NY, July 9, 2014.
- **Cameron Azari** Co-Author, "What You Need to Know About Frequency Capping In Online Class Action Notice Programs." *Class Action Litigation Report*, June 2014.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Class Settlement Update – Legal Notice and Court Expectations." PLI's 19th Annual Consumer Financial Services Institute Conference, New York, NY, April 7-8, 2014 and Chicago, IL, April 28-29, 2014.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Legal Notice in Consumer Finance Settlements - Recent Developments." ACI's Consumer Finance Class Actions and Litigation, New York, NY, January 29-30, 2014.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Legal Notice in Building Products Cases." HarrisMartin's Construction Product Litigation Conference, Miami, FL, October 25, 2013.
- **Cameron Azari** Co-Author, "Class Action Legal Noticing: Plain Language Revisited." *Law360*, April 2013.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Legal Notice in Consumer Finance Settlements Getting your Settlement Approved." ACI's Consumer Finance Class Actions and Litigation, New York, NY, January 31-February 1, 2013.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Perspectives from Class Action Claims Administrators: Email Notices and Response Rates." CLE International's 8th Annual Class Actions Conference, Los Angeles, CA, May 17-18, 2012.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Class Action Litigation Trends: A Look into New Cases, Theories of Liability & Updates on the Cases to Watch." ACI's Consumer Finance Class Actions and Litigation, New York, NY, January 26-27, 2012.
- **Lauran Schultz** Speaker, "Legal Notice Best Practices: Building a Workable Settlement Structure." CLE International's 7th Annual Class Action Conference, San Francisco, CA, May 2011.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Data Breaches Involving Consumer Financial Information: Litigation Exposures and Settlement Considerations." ACI's Consumer Finance Class Actions and Litigation, New York, NY, January 2011.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Notice in Consumer Class Actions: Adequacy, Efficiency and Best Practices." CLE International's 5th Annual Class Action Conference: Prosecuting and Defending Complex Litigation, San Francisco, CA, 2009.
- **Lauran Schultz** Speaker, "Efficiency and Adequacy Considerations in Class Action Media Notice Programs." Chicago Bar Association, Chicago, IL, 2009.
- **Cameron Azari** Author, "Clearing the Five Hurdles of Email - Delivery of Class Action Legal Notices." *Thomson Reuters Class Action Litigation Reporter*, June 2008.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Planning for a Smooth Settlement." ACI: Class Action Defense – Complex Settlement Administration for the Class Action Litigator, Phoenix, AZ, 2007.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Structuring a Litigation Settlement." CLE International's 3rd Annual Conference on Class Actions, Los Angeles, CA, 2007.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Noticing and Response Rates in Class Action Settlements" – Class Action Bar Gathering, Vancouver, British Columbia, 2007.

- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Notice and Response Rates in Class Action Settlements" – Skadden Arps Slate Meagher & Flom, LLP, New York, NY, 2006.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Notice and Response Rates in Class Action Settlements" – Bridgeport Continuing Legal Education, Class Action and the UCL, San Diego, CA, 2006.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Notice and Response Rates in Class Action Settlements" – Stoel Rives litigation group, Portland, OR / Seattle, WA / Boise, ID / Salt Lake City, UT, 2005.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Notice and Response Rates in Class Action Settlements" – Stroock & Stroock & Lavan Litigation Group, Los Angeles, CA, 2005.
- **Cameron Azari** Author, "Twice the Notice or No Settlement." Current Developments – Issue II, August 2003.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "A Scientific Approach to Legal Notice Communication" – Weil Gotshal litigation group, New York, NY, 2003.

JUDICIAL COMMENTS

Judge Alison J. Nathan, *Pantelyat v. Bank of America, N.A., et al.* (January 31, 2019) 16-cv-8964 (S.D.N.Y.):

The Class Notice provided to the Settlement Class in accordance with the Preliminary Approval Order was the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and constituted due and sufficient notice of the proceedings and matters set forth therein, to all persons entitled to notice. The notice fully satisfied the requirements of due process, Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and all other applicable law and rules.

Kenneth M. Hoyt, *AI's Pals Pet Card, LLC, et al v. Woodforest National Bank, N.A., et al.* (January 30, 2019) 4:17-cv-3852 (S.D. Tex.):

[T]he Court finds that the class has been notified of the Settlement pursuant to the plan approved by the Court. The Court further finds that the notice program constituted the best practicable notice to the class under the circumstances and fully satisfies the requirements of due process, including Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e)(1) and 28 U.S.C. § 1715.

Judge Robert M. Dow, Jr., *In re: Dealer Management Systems Antitrust Litigation* (January 23, 2019) MDL No. 2817 (N.D. Ill.):

The Court finds that the Settlement Administrator fully complied with the Preliminary Approval Order and that the form and manner of providing notice to the Dealership Class of the proposed Settlement with Reynolds was the best notice practicable under the circumstances, including individual notice to all members of the Dealership Class who could be identified through the exercise of reasonable effort. The Court further finds that the notice program provided due and adequate notice of these proceedings and of the matters set forth therein, including the terms of the Agreement, to all parties entitled to such notice and fully satisfied the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, 28 U.S.C. § 1715(b), and constitutional due process.

Judge Federico A. Moreno, *In re: Takata Airbag Products Liability Litigation (Ford)* (December 20, 2018) MDL No. 2599 (S.D. Fla.):

The record shows and the Court finds that the Class Notice has been given to the Class in the manner approved by the Court in its Preliminary Approval Order. The Court finds that such Class Notice: .(i) is reasonable and constitutes the best practicable notice to Class Members under the circumstances; (ii) constitutes notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Class Members of the pendency of the Action and the terms of the Settlement Agreement, their right to exclude themselves from the Class or to object to all or any part of the Settlement Agreement, their right to appear at the Fairness Hearing (either on their own or through counsel hired at their own expense) and the binding effect of the orders and

Final Order and Final Judgment in the Action, whether favorable or unfavorable, on all persons and entities who or which do not exclude themselves from the Class; (iii) constitutes due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons or entities entitled to receive notice; and (iv) fully satisfied the requirements of the United States Constitution (including the Due Process Clause), FED. R. Civ. P. 23 and any other applicable law as well as complying with the Federal Judicial Center's illustrative class action notices.

Judge Herndon, Hale v. State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company, et al. (December 16, 2018) 3:12-cv-00660-DRH-SCW (S.D. Ill.):

The Class here is estimated to include approximately 4.7 million members. Approximately 1.43 million of them received individual postcard or email notice of the terms of the proposed Settlement, and the rest were notified via a robust publication program "estimated to reach 78.8% of all U.S. Adults Aged 35+ approximately 2.4 times." Doc. 966-2 ¶¶ 26, 41. The Court previously approved the notice plan (Doc. 947), and now, having carefully reviewed the declaration of the Notice Administrator (Doc. 966-2), concludes that it was fully and properly executed, and reflected "the best notice that is practicable under the circumstances, including individual notice to all members who can be identified through reasonable effort." See Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B). The Court further concludes that CAFA notice was properly effectuated to the attorneys general and insurance commissioners of all 50 states and District of Columbia.

Judge Jesse M. Furman, Alaska Electrical Pension Fund, et al. v. Bank of America, N.A., et al. (November 13, 2018) 14-cv-7126 (S.D.N.Y.):

The mailing and distribution of the Notice to all members of the Settlement Class who could be identified through reasonable effort, the publication of the Summary Notice, and the other Notice efforts described in the Motion for Final Approval, as provided for in the Court's June 26, 2018 Preliminary Approval Order, satisfy the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and due process, constitute the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and constitute due and sufficient notice to all Persons entitled to notice.

Judge William L. Campbell, Jr., Ajose v. Interline Brands, Inc. (October 23, 2018) 3:14-cv-01707 (M.D. Tenn.):

The Court finds that the Notice Plan, as approved by the Preliminary Approval Order: (i) satisfied the requirements of Rule 23(c)(3) and due process; (ii) was reasonable and the best practicable notice under the circumstances; (iii) reasonably apprised the Settlement Class of the pendency of the action, the terms of the Agreement, their right to object to the proposed settlement or opt out of the Settlement Class, the right to appear at the Final Fairness Hearing, and the Claims Process; and (iv) was reasonable and constituted due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all those entitled to receive notice.

Judge Joseph C. Spero, Abante Rooter and Plumbing v. Pivotal Payments Inc., d/b/a Capital Processing Network and CPN (October 15, 2018) 3:16-cv-05486 (N.D. Cal.):

[T]he Court finds that notice to the class of the settlement complied with Rule 23(c)(3) and (e) and due process. Rule 23(e)(1) states that "[t]he court must direct notice in a reasonable manner to all class members who would be bound by" a proposed settlement, voluntary dismissal, or compromise. Class members are entitled to the "best notice that is practicable under the circumstances" of any proposed settlement before it is finally approved by the Court. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B)...The notice program included notice sent by first class mail to 1,750,564 class members and reached approximately 95.2% of the class.

Judge Marcia G. Cooke, Dipuglia v. US Coachways, Inc. (September 28, 2018) 1:17-cv-23006-MGC (S.D. Fla.):

The Settlement Class Notice Program was the best notice practicable under the circumstances. The Notice Program provided due and adequate notice of the Case 1:17-cv-23006-MGC Document 66 Entered on FLSD Docket 09/28/2018 Page 3 of 7 4 proceedings and of the matters set forth therein, including the proposed settlement set forth in the Agreement, to all persons entitled to such notice and said notice fully satisfied the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the United States Constitution, which include the requirement of due process.

Judge Beth Labson Freeman, Gergetz v. Telenav, Inc. (September 27, 2018) 5:16-cv-04261-BLF (N.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that the Notice and Notice Plan implemented pursuant to the Settlement Agreement, which consists of individual notice sent via first-class U.S. Mail postcard, notice provided via email, and the posting

of relevant Settlement documents on the Settlement Website, has been successfully implemented and was the best notice practicable under the circumstances and: (1) constituted notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise the Settlement Class Members of the pendency of the Action, their right to object to or to exclude themselves from the Settlement Agreement, and their right to appear at the Final Approval Hearing; (2) was reasonable and constituted due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to receive notice; and (3) met all applicable requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Due Process Clause, and the Rules of this Court.

Judge M. James Lorenz, *Farrell v. Bank of America, N.A.* (August 31, 2018) 3:16-cv-00492-L-WVG (S.D. Cal.):

The Court therefore finds that the Class Notices given to Settlement Class Case 3:16-cv-00492-L-WVG Document 133 Filed 08/31/18 PageID.2484 Page 10 of 17 11 3:16-cv-00492-L-WVG 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 members adequately informed Settlement Class members of all material elements of the proposed Settlement and constituted valid, due, and sufficient notice to Settlement Class members. The Court further finds that the Notice Program satisfies due process and has been fully implemented.

Judge Dean D. Pregerson, *Falco et al. v. Nissan North America, Inc. et al.* (July 16, 2018) 2:13-cv-00686 DDP (MANx) (C.D. Cal.):

Notice to the Settlement Class as required by Rule 23(e) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure has been provided in accordance with the Court's Preliminary Approval Order, and such Notice by first-class mail was given in an adequate and sufficient manner, and constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and satisfies all requirements of Rule 23(e) and due process.

Judge Lynn Adelman, *In re: Windsor Wood Clad Window Product Liability Litigation* (July 16, 2018) MDL No. 16-MD-02688 (E.D. Wis.):

The Court finds that the Notice Program was appropriately administered, and was the best practicable notice to the Class under the circumstances, satisfying the requirements of Rule 23 and due process. The Notice Program, constitutes due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons, entities, and/or organizations entitled to receive notice; fully satisfied the requirements of the Constitution of the United States (including the Due Process Clause), Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and any other applicable law; and is based on the Federal Judicial Center's illustrative class action notices.

Judge Stephen K. Bushong, *Surrett et al. v. Western Culinary Institute, et al.* (June 18, 2018) No. 0803-03530 (Ore. Cir., County of Multnomah)

This Court finds that the distribution of the Notice of Settlement was effected in accordance with the Preliminary Approval/Notice Order, dated February 9, 2018, was made pursuant to ORCP 32 D, and fully met the requirements of the Oregon Rules of Civil Procedure, due process, the United States Constitution, the Oregon Constitution, and any other applicable law.

Judge Jesse M. Furman, *Alaska Electrical Pension Fund, et al. v. Bank of America, N.A., et al.* (June 1, 2018) No. 14-cv-7126 (JMF) (S.D.N.Y.):

The mailing of the Notice to all members of the Settlement Class who could be identified through reasonable effort, the publication of the Summary Notice, and the other Notice distribution efforts described in the Motion for Final Approval, as provided for in the Court's October 24, 2017 Order Providing for Notice to the Settlement Class and Preliminarily Approving the Plan of Distribution, satisfy the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and due process, constitute the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and constitute due and sufficient notice to all Persons entitled to notice.

Judge Brad Seligman, *Larson v. John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)* (May 8, 2018) No. RG16813803 (Cal. Sup. Ct., County of Alameda):

The Court finds that the Class Notice and dissemination of the Class Notice as carried out by the Settlement Administrator complied with the Court's order granting preliminary approval and all applicable requirements of law, including, but not limited to California Rules of Court, rule 3.769(f) and the Constitutional requirements of due process, and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to notice of the Settlement.

[T]he dissemination of the Class Notice constituted the best notice practicable because it included mailing individual notice to all Settlement Class Members who are reasonably identifiable using the same method used to inform class members of certification of the class, following a National Change of Address search and run through the LexisNexis Deceased Database.

Judge Federico A. Moreno, Masson v. Tallahassee Dodge Chrysler Jeep, LLC (May 8, 2018), No. 17-cv-22967 (S.D. Fla.):

The Settlement Class Notice Program was the best notice practicable under the circumstances. The Notice Program provided due and adequate notice of the proceedings and of the matters set forth therein, including the proposed settlement set forth in the Agreement, to all persons entitled to such notice and said notice fully satisfied the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the United States Constitution, which include the requirement of due process.

Chancellor Russell T. Perkins, Morton v. GreenBank (April 18, 2018) 11-135-IV (20th Jud. Dist. Tenn.):

The Notice Program as provided or in the Agreement and the Preliminary Amended Approval Order constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, including individual notice to all Settlement Class members who could be identified through reasonable effort. The Notice Plan fully satisfied the requirements of Tennessee Rule of Civil Procedure 23.03, due process and any other applicable law.

Judge James V. Selna, Callaway v. Mercedes-Benz USA, LLC (March 8, 2018) 8:14-cv-02011-JVS-DFM (C.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that the notice given to the Class was the best notice practicable under the circumstances of this case, and that the notice complied with the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and due process.

The notice given by the Class Administrator constituted due and sufficient notice to the Settlement Class, and adequately informed members of the Settlement Class of their right to exclude themselves from the Settlement Class so as not to be bound by the terms of the Settlement Agreement and how to object to the Settlement.

The Court has considered and rejected the objection . . . [regarding] the adequacy of the notice plan. The notice given provided ample information regarding the case. Class members also had the ability to seek additional information from the settlement website, from Class Counsel or from the Class Administrator

Judge Thomas M. Durkin, Vergara, et al., v. Uber Technologies, Inc. (March 1, 2018) 1:15-CV-06972 (N.D. Ill.):

The Court finds that the Notice Plan set forth in Section IX of the Settlement Agreement and effectuated pursuant to the Preliminary Approval Order constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances and shall constitute due and sufficient notice to the Settlement Classes of the pendency of this case, certification of the Settlement Classes for settlement purposes only, the terms of the Settlement Agreement, and the Final Approval Hearing, and satisfies the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the United States Constitution, and any other applicable law. Further, the Court finds that Defendant has timely satisfied the notice requirements of 28 U.S.C. Section 1715.

Judge Federico A. Moreno, In re: Takata Airbag Products Liability Litigation (Honda & Nissan) (February 28, 2018) MDL No. 2599 (S.D. Fla.):

The Court finds that the Class Notice has been given to the Class in the manner approved by the Court in its Preliminary Approval Order. The Court finds that such Class Notice: (i) is reasonable and constitutes the best practicable notice to Class Members under the circumstances; (ii) constitutes notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Class Members of the pendency of the Action and the terms of the Settlement Agreement, their right to exclude themselves from the Class or to object to all or any part of the Settlement Agreement, their right to appear at the Fairness Hearing (either on their own or through counsel hired at their own expense) and the binding effect of the orders and Final Order and Final Judgment in the Action, whether favorable or unfavorable, on all persons and entities who or which do not exclude themselves from the Class; (iii) constitutes due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons or entities entitled to receive notice; and (iv) fully satisfied the requirements of the United States Constitution (including the Due Process Clause), FED R. CIV. R. 23 and any other applicable law as well as complying with the Federal Judicial Center's illustrative class action notices.

Judge Susan O. Hickey, Larey v. Allstate Property and Casualty Insurance Company (February 9, 2018) 4:14-cv-04008-SOF (W.D. Kan.):

Based on the Court's review of the evidence submitted and argument of counsel, the Court finds and concludes that the Class Notice and Claim Form was mailed to potential Class Members in accordance with the provisions of the Preliminary Approval Order, and together with the Publication Notice, the automated toll-free telephone number, and the settlement website: (i) constituted, under the circumstances, the most effective and practicable notice of the pendency of the Lawsuit, this Stipulation, and the Final Approval Hearing to all Class Members who could be identified through reasonable effort; and (ii) met all requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the requirements of due process under the United States Constitution, and the requirements of any other applicable rules or law.

Judge Muriel D. Hughes, Glaske v. Independent Bank Corporation (January 11, 2018) 13-009983-CZ:

The Court-approved Notice Plan satisfied due process requirements . . . The notice, among other things, was calculated to reach Settlement Class Members because it was sent to their last known email or mail address in the Bank's files.

Judge Naomi Reice Buchwald, Orlander v. Staples, Inc. (December 13, 2017) 13-CV-0703-NRB (S.D.N.Y.):

The Notice of Class Action Settlement ("Notice") was given to all Class Members who could be identified with reasonable effort in accordance with the terms of the Settlement Agreement and Preliminary Approval Order. The form and method of notifying the Class of the pendency of the Action as a class action and the terms and conditions of the proposed Settlement met the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and the Constitution of the United States (including the Due Process Clause); and any other applicable law, constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and constituted due and sufficient notice to all persons and entities entitled thereto.

Judge Lisa Godbey Wood, T.A.N. v. PNI Digital Media, Inc. (December 1, 2017) 2:16-cv-132 LGW-RSB (S.D. GA.):

Notice to the Settlement Class Members required by Rule 23 has been provided as directed by this Court in the Preliminary Approval Order, and such notice constituted the best notice practicable, including, but not limited to, the forms of notice and methods of identifying and providing notice to the Settlement Class Members, and satisfied the requirements of Rule 23 and due process, and all other applicable laws.

Judge Robin L. Rosenberg, Gottlieb v. Citgo Petroleum Corporation (November 29, 2017) 9:16-cv-81911-RLR (S.D. Fla.):

The Settlement Class Notice Program was the best notice practicable under the circumstances. The Notice Program provided due and adequate notice of the proceedings and of the matters set forth therein, including the proposed settlement set forth in the Settlement Agreement, to all persons entitled to such notice and said notice fully satisfied the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the United States Constitution, which include the requirement of due process.

Judge Donald M. Middlebrooks, Mahoney v TT of Pine Ridge, Inc. (November 20, 2017) 9:17-cv-80029-DMM (S.D. Fla.):

Based on the Settlement Agreement, Order Granting Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement Agreement, and upon the Declaration of Cameron Azari, Esq. (DE 61-1), the Court finds that Class Notice provided to the Settlement Class was the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and that it satisfied the requirements of due process and Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(e)(1).

Judge Gerald Austin McHugh, Sobiech v. U.S. Gas & Electric, Inc., i/t/d/b/a Pennsylvania Gas & Electric, et al. (November 8, 2017) 2:14-cv-04464-GAM (E.D. Penn.):

Notice has been provided to the Settlement Class of the pendency of this Action, the conditional certification of the Settlement Class for purposes of this Settlement, and the preliminary approval of the Settlement Agreement and the Settlement contemplated thereby. The Court finds that the notice provided was the best notice practicable under the circumstances to all persons entitled to such notice and fully satisfied the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the requirements of due process.

Judge Federico A. Moreno, *In re: Takata Airbag Products Liability Litigation (BMW, Mazda, Toyota, & Subaru)* (November 1, 2017) MDL No. 2599 (S.D. Fla.):

[T]he Court finds that the Class Notice has been given to the Class in the manner approved in the Preliminary Approval Order. The Class Notice: (i) is reasonable and constitutes the best practicable notice to Class Members under the circumstances; (ii) constitutes notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Class Members of the pendency of the Action and the terms of the Settlement Agreement, their right to exclude themselves from the Class or to object to all or any part of the Settlement Agreement, their right to appear at the Fairness Hearing (either on their own or through counsel hired at their own expense), and the binding effect of the orders and Final Order and Final Judgment in the Action, whether favorable or unfavorable, on all persons and entities who or which do not exclude themselves from the Class; (iii) constitutes due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons or entities entitled to receive notice; and (iv) fully satisfied the requirements of the United States Constitution (including the Due Process Clause), Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and any other applicable law as well as complying with the Federal Judicial Center's illustrative class action notices.

Judge Charles R. Breyer, *In re: Volkswagen "Clean Diesel" Marketing, Sales Practices and Products Liability Litigation* (May 17, 2017) MDL No. 2672 (N.D. Cal.):

*The Court is satisfied that the Notice Program was reasonably calculated to notify Class Members of the proposed Settlement. The Notice "apprise[d] interested parties of the pendency of the action and afford[ed] them an opportunity to present their objections." *Mullane v. Cent. Hanover Bank & Trust Co.*, 339 U.S. 306, 314 (1950). Indeed, the Notice Administrator reports that the notice delivery rate of 97.04% "exceed[ed] the expected range and is indicative of the extensive address updating and re-mailing protocols used." (Dkt. No. 3188-2 ¶24.)*

Judge Rebecca Brett Nightingale, *Ratzlaff et al. v. BOKF, NA d/b/a Bank of Oklahoma et al.* (May 15, 2017) No. CJ-2015-00859 (Dist. Ct. Okla.):

*The Court-approved Notice Plan satisfies Oklahoma law because it is "reasonable" (12 O.S. § 2023(E)(I)) and it satisfies due process requirements because it was "reasonably calculated, under [the] circumstances, to apprise interested parties of the pendency of the action and afford them an opportunity to present their objections." *Shutts*, 472 U.S. at 812 (quoting *Mullane*, 339 U.S. at 314-15).*

Judge Joseph F. Bataillon, *Klug v. Watts Regulator Company* (April 13, 2017) No. 8:15-cv-00061-JFB-FG3 (D. Neb.):

The court finds that the notice to the Settlement Class of the pendency of the Class Action and of this settlement, as provided by the Settlement Agreement and by the Preliminary Approval Order dated December 7, 2017, constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances to all persons and entities within the definition of the Settlement Class, and fully complied with the requirements of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 23 and due process. Due and sufficient proof of the execution of the Notice Plan as outlined in the Preliminary Approval Order has been filed.

Judge Yvonne Gonzalez Rogers, *Bias v. Wells Fargo & Company, et al.* (April 13, 2017) No. 4:12-cv-00664-YGR (N.D. Cal.):

The form, content, and method of dissemination of Notice of Settlement given to the Settlement Class was adequate and reasonable and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, including both individual notice to all Settlement Class Members who could be identified through reasonable effort and publication notice.

Notice of Settlement, as given, complied with the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, satisfied the requirements of due process, and constituted due and sufficient notice of the matters set forth herein.

Notice of the Settlement was provided to the appropriate regulators pursuant to the Class Action Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1715(c)(1).

Judge Carlos Murgua, Whitton v. Deffenbaugh Industries, Inc., et al (December 14, 2016) No. 2:12-cv-02247 (D. Kan.) and **Gary, LLC v. Deffenbaugh Industries, Inc., et al** (December 14, 2016) No. 2:13-cv-2634 (D. Kan.):

The Court determines that the Notice Plan as implemented was reasonably calculated to provide the best notice practicable under the circumstances and contained all required information for members of the proposed Settlement Class to act to protect their interests. The Court also finds that Class Members were provided an adequate period of time to receive Notice and respond accordingly.

Judge Yvette Kane, In re: Shop-Vac Marketing and Sales Practices Litigation (December 9, 2016) MDL No. 2380 (M.D. Pa.):

The Court hereby finds and concludes that members of the Settlement Class have been provided the best notice practicable of the Settlement and that such notice satisfies all requirements of due process, Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005, 28 U.S.C. § 1715, and all other applicable laws.

Judge Timothy D. Fox, Miner v. Philip Morris USA, Inc. (November 21, 2016) No. 60CV03-4661 (Ark. Cir.):

The Court finds that the Settlement Notice provided to potential members of the Class constituted the best and most practicable notice under the circumstances, thereby complying fully with due process and Rule 23 of the Arkansas Rules of Civil Procedure.

Judge Eileen Bransten, In re: HSBC Bank USA, N.A., Checking Account Overdraft Litigation (October 13, 2016) No. 650562/2011 (Sup. Ct. N.Y.):

This Court finds that the Notice Program and the Notice provided to Settlement Class members fully satisfied the requirements of constitutional due process, the N.Y. C.P.L.R., and any other applicable laws, and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances and constituted due and sufficient notice to all persons entitled thereto.

Judge Jerome B. Simandle, In re: Caterpillar, Inc. C13 and C15 Engine Products Liability Litigation (September 20, 2016) MDL No. 2540 (D. N.J.):

The Court hereby finds that the Notice provided to the Settlement Class constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances. Said Notice provided due and adequate notice of these proceedings and the matters set forth herein, including the terms of the Settlement Agreement, to all persons entitled to such notice, and said notice fully satisfied the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23, requirements of due process and any other applicable law.

Judge Marcia G. Cooke, Chimenzo-Buzzi v. Hollister Co. and Abercrombie & Fitch Co. (April 11, 2016) No. 14-23120 (S.D. Fla.):

Pursuant to the Court's Preliminary Approval Order, the Settlement Administrator, Epiq Systems, Inc. [Hilsoft Notifications], has complied with the approved notice process as confirmed in its Declaration filed with the Court on March 23, 2016. The Court finds that the notice process was designed to advise Class Members of their rights. The form and method for notifying Class Members of the settlement and its terms and conditions was in conformity with this Court's Preliminary Approval Order, constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and satisfied the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(c)(2)(B), the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005 ("CAFA"), 28 U.S.C. § 1715, and due process under the United States Constitution and other applicable laws.

Judge Yvonne Gonzalez Rogers, In Re: Lithium Ion Batteries Antitrust Litigation (March 22, 2016) No. 4:13-MD-02420-YGR (N.D. Cal.):

From what I could tell, I liked your approach and the way you did it. I get a lot of these notices that I think are all legalese and no one can really understand them. Yours was not that way.

Judge Christopher S. Sontchi, *In re: Energy Future Holdings Corp, et al.*, (July 30, 2015) 14-10979(CSS) (Bankr. D. Del.):

Notice of the Asbestos Bar Date as set forth in this Asbestos Bar Date Order and in the manner set forth herein constitutes adequate and sufficient notice of the Asbestos Bar Date and satisfies the requirements of the Bankruptcy Code, the Bankruptcy Rules, and the Local Rules.

Judge David C. Norton, *In re: MI Windows and Doors Inc. Products Liability Litigation* (July 22, 2015) MDL No. 2333, No. 2:12-mn-00001 (D. S.C.):

The court finds that the Notice Plan, as described in the Settlement and related declarations, has been faithfully carried out and constituted the best practicable notice to Class Members under the circumstances of this Action, and was reasonable and constituted due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all Persons entitled to be provided with Notice.

The court also finds that the Notice Plan was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Class Members of: (1) the pendency of this class action; (2) their right to exclude themselves from the Settlement Class and the proposed Settlement; (3) their right to object to any aspect of the proposed Settlement (including final certification of the Settlement Class, the fairness, reasonableness, or adequacy of the proposed Settlement, the adequacy of the Settlement Class's representation by Named Plaintiffs or Class Counsel, or the award of attorney's and representative fees); (4) their right to appear at the fairness hearing (either on their own or through counsel hired at their own expense); and (5) the binding and preclusive effect of the orders and Final Order and Judgment in this Action, whether favorable or unfavorable, on all Persons who do not request exclusion from the Settlement Class. As such, the court finds that the Notice fully satisfied the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, including Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(c)(2) and (e), the United States Constitution (including the Due Process Clause), the rules of this court, and any other applicable law, and provided sufficient notice to bind all Class Members, regardless of whether a particular Class Member received actual notice.

Judge Robert W. Gettleman, *Adkins v. Nestle Purina PetCare Company, et al.*, (June 23, 2015) No. 12-cv-2871 (N.D. Ill.):

Notice to the Settlement Class and other potentially interested parties has been provided in accordance with the notice requirements specified by the Court in the Preliminary Approval Order. Such notice fully and accurately informed the Settlement Class members of all material elements of the proposed Settlement and of their opportunity to object or comment thereon or to exclude themselves from the Settlement; provided Settlement Class Members adequate instructions and a variety of means to obtain additional information; was the best notice practicable under the circumstances; was valid, due, and sufficient notice to all Settlement Class members; and complied fully with the laws of the State of Illinois, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the United States Constitution, due process, and other applicable law.

Judge James Lawrence King, *Steen v. Capital One, N.A.* (May 22, 2015) No. 2:10-cv-01505-JCZ-KWR (E.D. La.) and No. 1:10-cv-22058-JLK (S.D. Fla.) as part of *In Re: Checking Account Overdraft Litigation*, MDL 2036 (S.D. Fla.)

The Court finds that the Settlement Class Members were provided with the best practicable notice; the notice was reasonably calculated, under [the] circumstances, to apprise interested parties of the pendency of the action and afford them an opportunity to present their objections." *Shutts*, 472 U.S. at 812 (quoting *Mullane*, 339 U.S. at 314-15). This Settlement with Capital One was widely publicized, and any Settlement Class Member who wished to express comments or objections had ample opportunity and means to do so. Azari Decl. ¶¶ 30-39.

Judge Rya W. Zobel, *Gulbankian et al. v. MW Manufacturers, Inc.*, (December 29, 2014) No. 1:10-cv-10392-RWZ (D. Mass.):

This Court finds that the Class Notice was provided to the Settlement Class consistent with the Preliminary Approval Order and that it was the best notice practicable and fully satisfied the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, due process, and applicable law. The Court finds that the Notice Plan that was implemented by the Claims Administrator satisfies the requirements of FED. R. Civ. P. 23, 28 U.S.C. § 1715, and Due Process, and is the best notice practicable under the circumstances. The Notice Plan constituted due and sufficient notice of the Settlement, the Final Approval Hearing, and the other matters referred to in the notices. Proof of the giving of such notices has been filed with the Court via the Azari Declaration and its exhibits.

Judge Edward J. Davila, Rose v. Bank of America Corporation, and FIA Card Services, N.A., (August 29, 2014) No. 5:11-CV-02390-EJD; 5:12-CV-04009-EJD (N.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that the notice was reasonably calculated under the circumstances to apprise the Settlement Class of the pendency of this action, all material elements of the Settlement, the opportunity for Settlement Class Members to exclude themselves from, object to, or comment on the settlement and to appear at the final approval hearing. The notice was the best notice practicable under the circumstances, satisfying the requirements of Rule 23(c)(2)(B); provided notice in a reasonable manner to all class members, satisfying Rule 23(e)(1)(B); was adequate and sufficient notice to all Class Members; and, complied fully with the laws of the United States and of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, due process and any other applicable rules of court.

Judge James A. Robertson, II, Wong et al. v. Alacer Corp. (June 27, 2014) No. CGC-12-519221 (Cal. Super. Ct.):

Notice to the Settlement Class has been provided in accordance with the Preliminary Approval Order. Based on the Declaration of Cameron Azari dated March 7, 2014, such Class Notice has been provided in an adequate and sufficient manner, constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances and satisfies the requirements of California Civil Code Section 1781, California Civil Code of Civil Procedure Section 382, Rules 3.766 of the California Rules of Court, and due process.

Judge John Gleeson, In re Payment Card Interchange Fee and Merchant Discount Antitrust Litigation, (December 13, 2013) No. 1:05-cv-03800 (E.D. NY.):

The Class Administrator notified class members of the terms of the proposed settlement through a mailed notice and publication campaign that included more than 20 million mailings and publication in more than 400 publications. The notice here meets the requirements of due process and notice standards... The objectors' complaints provide no reason to conclude that the purposes and requirements of a notice to a class were not met here.

Judge Lance M. Africk, Evans, et al. v. TIN, Inc., et al. (July 7, 2013) No. 2:11-cv-02067 (E.D. La.):

The Court finds that the dissemination of the Class Notice... as described in Notice Agent Lauran Schultz's Declaration: (a) constituted the best practicable notice to Class Members under the circumstances; (b) constituted notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances...; (c) constituted notice that was reasonable, due, adequate, and sufficient; and (d) constituted notice that fully satisfied all applicable legal requirements, including Rules 23(c)(2)(B) and (e)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the United States Constitution (including Due Process Clause), the Rules of this Court, and any other applicable law, as well as complied with the Federal Judicial Center's illustrative class action notices.

Judge Edward M. Chen, Marolda v. Symantec Corporation, (April 5, 2013) No. 08-cv-05701 (N.D. Cal.):

Approximately 3.9 million notices were delivered by email to class members, but only a very small percentage objected or opted out . . . The Court . . . concludes that notice of settlement to the class was adequate and satisfied all requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(e) and due process. Class members received direct notice by email, and additional notice was given by publication in numerous widely circulated publications as well as in numerous targeted publications. These were the best practicable means of informing class members of their rights and of the settlement's terms.

Judge Ann D. Montgomery, In re Zurn Pex Plumbing Products Liability Litigation, (February 27, 2013) No. 0:08cv01958 (D. Minn.):

The parties retained Hilsoft Notifications ("Hilsoft"), an experienced class-notice consultant, to design and carry out the notice plan. The form and content of the notices provided to the class were direct, understandable, and consistent with the "plain language" principles advanced by the Federal Judicial Center.

*The notice plan's multi-faceted approach to providing notice to settlement class members whose identity is not known to the settling parties constitutes "the best notice [*26] that is practicable under the circumstances" consistent with Rule 23(c)(2)(B).*

Magistrate Judge Stewart, Gessele et al. v. Jack in the Box, Inc., (January 28, 2013) No. 3:10-cv-960 (D. Or.):

Moreover, plaintiffs have submitted [a] declaration from Cameron Azari (docket #129), a nationally recognized notice expert, who attests that fashioning an effective joint notice is not unworkable or unduly confusing. Azari also provides a detailed analysis of how he would approach fashioning an effective notice in this case.

Judge Carl J. Barbier, In re Oil Spill by the Oil Rig “Deepwater Horizon” in the Gulf of Mexico, on April 20, 2010 (Medical Benefits Settlement), (January 11, 2013) MDL No. 2179 (E.D. La.):

Through August 9, 2012, 366,242 individual notices had been sent to potential [Medical Benefits] Settlement Class Members by postal mail and 56,136 individual notices had been e-mailed. Only 10,700 mailings—or 3.3%—were known to be undeliverable. (Azari Decl. ¶¶ 8, 9.) Notice was also provided through an extensive schedule of local newspaper, radio, television and Internet placements, well-read consumer magazines, a national daily business newspaper, highly-trafficked websites, and Sunday local newspapers (via newspaper supplements). Notice was also provided in non-measured trade, business and specialty publications, African-American, Vietnamese, and Spanish language publications, and Cajun radio programming. The combined measurable paid print, television, radio, and Internet effort reached an estimated 95% of adults aged 18+ in the Gulf Coast region an average of 10.3 times each, and an estimated 83% of all adults in the United States aged 18+ an average of 4 times each. (Id. ¶¶ 8, 10.) All notice documents were designed to be clear, substantive, and informative. (Id. ¶ 5.)

The Court received no objections to the scope or content of the [Medical Benefits] Notice Program. (Azari Supp. Decl. ¶ 12.) The Court finds that the Notice and Notice Plan as implemented satisfied the best notice practicable standard of Rule 23(c) and, in accordance with Rule 23(e)(1), provided notice in a reasonable manner to Class Members who would be bound by the Settlement, including individual notice to all Class Members who could be identified through reasonable effort. Likewise, the Notice and Notice Plan satisfied the requirements of Due Process. The Court also finds the Notice and Notice Plan satisfied the requirements of CAFA.

Judge Carl J. Barbier, In re Oil Spill by the Oil Rig “Deepwater Horizon” in the Gulf of Mexico, on April 20, 2010 (Economic and Property Damages Settlement), (December 21, 2012) MDL No. 2179 (E.D. La.):

The Court finds that the Class Notice and Class Notice Plan satisfied and continue to satisfy the applicable requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(c)(2)(b) and 23(e), the Class Action Fairness Act (28 U.S.C. § 1711 et seq.), and the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution (U.S. Const., amend. V), constituting the best notice that is practicable under the circumstances of this litigation. The notice program surpassed the requirements of Due Process, Rule 23, and CAFA. Based on the factual elements of the Notice Program as detailed below, the Notice Program surpassed all of the requirements of Due Process, Rule 23, and CAFA.

The Notice Program, as duly implemented, surpasses other notice programs that Hilsoft Notifications has designed and executed with court approval. The Notice Program included notification to known or potential Class Members via postal mail and e-mail; an extensive schedule of local newspaper, radio, television and Internet placements, well-read consumer magazines, a national daily business newspaper, and Sunday local newspapers. Notice placements also appeared in non-measured trade, business, and specialty publications, African-American, Vietnamese, and Spanish language publications, and Cajun radio programming. The Notice Program met the objective of reaching the greatest possible number of class members and providing them with every reasonable opportunity to understand their legal rights. See Azari Decl. ¶¶ 8, 15, 68. The Notice Program was substantially completed on July 15, 2012, allowing class members adequate time to make decisions before the opt-out and objections deadlines.

The media notice effort alone reached an estimated 95% of adults in the Gulf region an average of 10.3 times each, and an estimated 83% of all adults in the United States an average of 4 times each. These figures do not include notice efforts that cannot be measured, such as advertisements in trade publications and sponsored search engine listings. The Notice Program fairly and adequately covered and notified the class without excluding any demographic group or geographic area, and it exceeded the reach percentage achieved in most other court-approved notice programs.

Judge Alonzo Harris, Opelousas General Hospital Authority, A Public Trust, D/B/A Opelousas General Health System and Arklamiss Surgery Center, L.L.C. v. FairPay Solutions, Inc., (August 17, 2012) No. 12-C-1599 (27th Jud. D. Ct. La.):

Notice given to Class Members and all other interested parties pursuant to this Court's order of April 18, 2012, was reasonably calculated to apprise interested parties of the pendency of the action, the certification of the Class as Defined for settlement purposes only, the terms of the Settlement Agreement, Class Members rights to be represented by private counsel, at their own costs, and Class Members rights to appear in Court to have their objections heard, and to afford persons or entities within the Class Definition an opportunity to exclude themselves from the Class. Such notice complied with all requirements of the federal and state constitutions, including the Due Process Clause, and applicable articles of the Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure, and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances and constituted due and sufficient notice to all potential members of the Class as Defined.

Judge James Lawrence King, In re Checking Account Overdraft Litigation (IBERIABANK), (April 26, 2012) MDL No. 2036 (S.D. Fla.):

The Court finds that the Notice previously approved was fully and properly effectuated and was sufficient to satisfy the requirements of due process because it described "the substantive claims . . . [and] contained information reasonably necessary to [allow Settlement Class Members to] make a decision to remain a class member and be bound by the final judgment." *In re Nissan Motor Corp. Antitrust Litig.*, 552 F.2d 1088, 1104-05 (5th Cir. 1977). The Notice, among other things, defined the Settlement Class, described the release as well as the amount and method and manner of proposed distribution of the Settlement proceeds, and informed Settlement Class Members of their rights to opt-out or object, the procedures for doing so, and the time and place of the Final Approval Hearing. The Notice also informed Settlement Class Members that a class judgment would bind them unless they opted out, and told them where they could obtain more information, such as access to a full copy of the Agreement. Further, the Notice described in summary form the fact that Class Counsel would be seeking attorneys' fees of up to 30 percent of the Settlement. Settlement Class Members were provided with the best practicable notice "reasonably calculated, under [the] circumstances, to apprise them of the pendency of the action and afford them an opportunity to present their objections." *Mullane*, 339 U.S. at 314. The content of the Notice fully complied with the requirements of Rule 23.

Judge Bobby Peters, Vereen v. Lowe's Home Centers, (April 13, 2012) SU10-CV-2267B (Ga. Super. Ct.):

The Court finds that the Notice and the Notice Plan was fulfilled, in accordance with the terms of the Settlement Agreement, the Amendment, and this Court's Preliminary Approval Order and that this Notice and Notice Plan constituted the best practicable notice to Class Members under the circumstances of this action, constituted due and sufficient Notice of the proposed Settlement to all persons entitled to participate in the proposed Settlement, and was in full compliance with Ga. Code Ann § 9-11-23 and the constitutional requirements of due process. Extensive notice was provided to the class, including point of sale notification, publication notice and notice by first-class mail for certain potential Class Members.

The affidavit of the notice expert conclusively supports this Court's finding that the notice program was adequate, appropriate, and comported with Georgia Code Ann. § 9-11-23(b)(2), the Due Process Clause of the Constitution, and the guidance for effective notice articulate in the FJC's Manual for Complex Litigation, 4th.

Judge Lee Rosenthal, In re Heartland Payment Systems, Inc. Customer Data Security Breach Litigation, (March 2, 2012) MDL No. 2046 (S.D. Tex.):

The notice that has been given clearly complies with Rule 23(e)(1)'s reasonableness requirement... Hilsoft Notifications analyzed the notice plan after its implementation and conservatively estimated that notice reached 81.4 percent of the class members. (Docket Entry No. 106, ¶ 32). Both the summary notice and the detailed notice provided the information reasonably necessary for the presumptive class members to determine whether to object to the proposed settlement. See *Katrina Canal Breaches*, 628 F.3d at 197. Both the summary notice and the detailed notice "were written in easy-to-understand plain English." *In re Black Farmers Discrimination Litig.*, — F. Supp. 2d —, 2011 WL 5117058, at *23 (D.D.C. 2011); accord AGGREGATE LITIGATION § 3.04(c).15 The notice provided "satisf[ies] the broad reasonableness standards imposed by due process" and Rule 23. *Katrina Canal Breaches*, 628 F.3d at 197.

Judge John D. Bates, *Trombley v. National City Bank*, (December 1, 2011) No. 1:10-CV-00232 (D.D.C.) as part of *In Re: Checking Account Overdraft Litigation*, MDL 2036 (S.D. Fla.):

The form, content, and method of dissemination of Notice given to the Settlement Class were in full compliance with the Court's January 11, 2011 Order, the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e), and due process. The notice was adequate and reasonable, and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances. In addition, adequate notice of the proceedings and an opportunity to participate in the final fairness hearing were provided to the Settlement Class.

Judge Robert M. Dow, Jr., *Schulte v. Fifth Third Bank*, (July 29, 2011) No. 1:09-cv-6655 (N.D. Ill.):

The Court has reviewed the content of all of the various notices, as well as the manner in which Notice was disseminated, and concludes that the Notice given to the Class fully complied with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, as it was the best notice practicable, satisfied all constitutional due process concerns, and provided the Court with jurisdiction over the absent Class Members.

Judge Ellis J. Daigle, *Williams v. Hammerman & Gainer Inc.*, (June 30, 2011) No. 11-C-3187-B (27th Jud. D. Ct. La.):

Notices given to Settlement Class members and all other interested parties throughout this proceeding with respect to the certification of the Settlement Class, the proposed settlement, and all related procedures and hearings—including, without limitation, the notice to putative Settlement Class members and others more fully described in this Court's order of 30th day of March 2011 were reasonably calculated under all the circumstances and have been sufficient, as to form, content, and manner of dissemination, to apprise interested parties and members of the Settlement Class of the pendency of the action, the certification of the Settlement Class, the Settlement Agreement and its contents, Settlement Class members' right to be represented by private counsel, at their own cost, and Settlement Class members' right to appear in Court to have their objections heard, and to afford Settlement Class members an opportunity to exclude themselves from the Settlement Class. Such notices complied with all requirements of the federal and state constitutions, including the due process clause, and applicable articles of the Louisiana Code of Civil Procedures, and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances and constituted due and sufficient notice to all potential members of the Settlement Class.

Judge Stefan R. Underhill, *Mathena v. Webster Bank, N.A.*, (March 24, 2011) No. 3:10-cv-1448 (D. Conn.) as part of *In Re: Checking Account Overdraft Litigation*, MDL 2036 (S.D. Fla.):

The form, content, and method of dissemination of Notice given to the Settlement Class were adequate and reasonable, and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances. The Notice, as given, provided valid, due, and sufficient notice of the proposed settlement, the terms and conditions set forth in the Settlement Agreement, and these proceedings to all persons entitled to such notice, and said notice fully satisfied the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and due process.

Judge Ted Stewart, *Miller v. Basic Research, LLC*, (September 2, 2010) No. 2:07-cv-871 (D. Utah):

Plaintiffs state that they have hired a firm specializing in designing and implementing large scale, unbiased, legal notification plans. Plaintiffs represent to the Court that such notice will include: 1) individual notice by electronic mail and/or first-class mail sent to all reasonably identifiable Class members; 2) nationwide paid media notice through a combination of print publications, including newspapers, consumer magazines, newspaper supplements and the Internet; 3) a neutral, Court-approved, informational press release; 4) a neutral, Court-approved Internet website; and 5) a toll-free telephone number. Similar mixed media plans have been approved by other district courts post class certification. The Court finds this plan is sufficient to meet the notice requirement.

Judge Sara Loi, *Pavlov v. Continental Casualty Co.*, (October 7, 2009) No. 5:07cv2580 (N.D. Ohio):

As previously set forth in this Memorandum Opinion, the elaborate notice program contained in the Settlement Agreement provides for notice through a variety of means, including direct mail to each class member, notice to the United States Attorney General and each State, a toll free number, and a website designed to provide information about the settlement and instructions on submitting claims. With a 99.9% effective rate, the Court finds that the notice program constituted the "best notice that is practicable under the circumstances," Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B), and clearly satisfies the requirements of Rule 23(c)(2)(B).

Judge James Robertson, *In re Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Data Theft Litigation*, (September 23, 2009 MDL No. 1796 (D.D.C.):

The Notice Plan, as implemented, satisfied the requirements of due process and was the best notice practicable under the circumstances. The Notice Plan was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Class Members of the pendency of the action, the terms of the Settlement, and their right to appear, object to or exclude themselves from the Settlement. Further, the notice was reasonable and constituted due, adequate and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to receive notice.

Judge Lisa F. Chrystal, *Little v. Kia Motors America, Inc.*, (August 27, 2009) No. UNN-L-0800-01 (N.J. Super. Ct.):

The Court finds that the manner and content of the notices for direct mailing and for publication notice, as specified in the Notice Plan (Exhibit 2 to the Affidavit of Lauran R. Schultz), provides the best practicable notice of judgment to members of the Plaintiff Class.

Judge Barbara Crowder, *Dolen v. ABN AMRO Bank N.V.*, (March 23, 2009) No. 01-L-454, 01-L-493 (3rd Jud. Cir. Ill.):

The Court finds that the Notice Plan is the best notice practicable under the circumstances and provides the Eligible Members of the Settlement Class sufficient information to make informed and meaningful decisions regarding their options in this Litigation and the effect of the Settlement on their rights. The Notice Plan further satisfies the requirements of due process and 735 ILCS 5/2-803. That Notice Plan is approved and accepted. This Court further finds that the Notice of Settlement and Claim Form comply with 735 ILCS 5/2-803 and are appropriate as part of the Notice Plan and the Settlement, and thus they are hereby approved and adopted. This Court further finds that no other notice other than that identified in the Notice Plan is reasonably necessary in this Litigation.

Judge Robert W. Gettleman, *In re Trans Union Corp.*, (September 17, 2008) MDL No. 1350 (N.D. Ill.):

The Court finds that the dissemination of the Class Notice under the terms and in the format provided for in its Preliminary Approval Order constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances, is due and sufficient notice for all purposes to all persons entitled to such notice, and fully satisfies the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the requirements of due process under the Constitution of the United States, and any other applicable law... Accordingly, all objections are hereby OVERRULED.

Judge Steven D. Merryday, *Lockwood v. Certegy Check Services, Inc.*, (September 3, 2008) No. 8:07-cv-1434-T-23TGW (M.D. Fla.):

The form, content, and method of dissemination of the notice given to the Settlement Class were adequate and reasonable and constituted the best notice practicable in the circumstances. The notice as given provided valid, due, and sufficient notice of the proposed settlement, the terms and conditions of the Settlement Agreement, and these proceedings to all persons entitled to such notice, and the notice satisfied the requirements of Rule 23, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and due process.

Judge William G. Young, *In re TJX Companies*, (September 2, 2008) MDL No. 1838 (D. Mass.):

The form, content, and method of dissemination of notice provided to the Settlement Class were adequate and reasonable, and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances. The Notice, as given, provided valid, due, and sufficient notice of the proposed settlement, the terms and conditions set forth in the Settlement Agreement, and these proceedings to all Persons entitled to such notice, and said Notice fully satisfied the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23 and due process.

Judge Philip S. Gutierrez, *Shaffer v. Continental Casualty Co.*, (June 11, 2008) SACV-06-2235-PSG (P.J.Wx) (C.D. Cal.):

...was reasonable and constitutes due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to receive notice; and met all applicable requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Class Action Fairness Act, the United States Constitution (including the Due Process Clauses), the Rules of the Court, and any other applicable law.

Judge Robert L. Wyatt, Gunderson v. AIG Claim Services, Inc., (May 29, 2008) No. 2004-002417 (14th Jud. D. Ct. La.):

Notices given to Settlement Class members...were reasonably calculated under all the circumstances and have been sufficient, as to form, content, and manner of dissemination...Such notices complied with all requirements of the federal and state constitutions, including the due process clause, and applicable articles of the Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure, and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances and constituted due and sufficient notice to all potential members of the Settlement Class.

Judge Mary Anne Mason, Palace v. DaimlerChrysler Corp., (May 29, 2008) No. 01-CH-13168 (Ill. Cir. Ct.):

The form, content, and method of dissemination of the notice given to the Illinois class and to the Illinois Settlement Class were adequate and reasonable, and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances. The notice, as given, provided valid, due, and sufficient notice of the proposed Settlement, the terms and conditions set forth in the Settlement Agreement, and these proceedings, to all Persons entitled to such notice, and said notice fully satisfied the requirements of due process and complied with 735 ILCS §§5/2-803 and 5/2-806.

Judge David De Alba, Ford Explorer Cases, (May 29, 2008) JCCP Nos. 4226 & 4270 (Cal. Super. Ct.):

[T]he Court is satisfied that the notice plan, design, implementation, costs, reach, were all reasonable, and has no reservations about the notice to those in this state and those in other states as well, including Texas, Connecticut, and Illinois; that the plan that was approved—submitted and approved, comports with the fundamentals of due process as described in the case law that was offered by counsel.

Judge Kirk D. Johnson, Webb v. Liberty Mutual Ins. Co., (March 3, 2008) No. CV-2007-418-3 (Ark. Cir. Ct.):

The Court finds that there was minimal opposition to the settlement. After undertaking an extensive notice campaign to Class members of approximately 10,707 persons, mailed notice reached 92.5% of potential Class members.

Judge Carol Crafton Anthony, Johnson v. Progressive Casualty Ins. Co., (December 6, 2007) No. CV-2003-513 (Ark. Cir. Ct.):

Notice of the Settlement Class was constitutionally adequate, both in terms of its substance and the manner in which it was disseminated...Notice was direct mailed to all Class members whose current whereabouts could be identified by reasonable effort. Notice reached a large majority of the Class members. The Court finds that such notice constitutes the best notice practicable...The forms of Notice and Notice Plan satisfy all of the requirements of Arkansas law and due process.

Judge Kirk D. Johnson, Sweeten v. American Empire Insurance Co., (August 20, 2007) No. CV-2007-154-3 (Ark. Cir. Ct.):

The Court does find that all notices required by the Court to be given to class members was done within the time allowed and the manner best calculated to give notice and apprise all the interested parties of the litigation. It was done through individual notice, first class mail, through internet website and the toll-free telephone call center...The Court does find that these methods were the best possible methods to advise the class members of the pendency of the action and opportunity to present their objections and finds that these notices do comply with all the provisions of Rule 23 and the Arkansas and United States Constitutions.

Judge Robert Wyatt, Gunderson v. F.A. Richard & Associates, Inc., (July 19, 2007) No. 2004-2417-D (14th Jud. D. Ct. La.):

This is the final Order and Judgment regarding the fairness, reasonableness and adequacy. And I am satisfied in all respects regarding the presentation that's been made to the Court this morning in the Class memberships, the representation, the notice, and all other aspects and I'm signing that Order at this time.

Judge Lewis A. Kaplan, In re Parmalat Securities Litigation, (July 19, 2007) MDL No. 1653-LAK (S.D.N.Y.):

The Court finds that the distribution of the Notice, the publication of the Publication Notice, and the notice methodology...met all applicable requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the United States Constitution, (including the Due Process clause), the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 78u-4, et seq.) (the "PSLRA"), the Rules of the Court, and any other applicable law.

Judge Joe Griffin, Beasley v. The Reliable Life Insurance Co., (March 29, 2007) No. CV-2005-58-1 (Ark. Cir. Ct.):

[T]he Court has, pursuant to the testimony regarding the notification requirements, that were specified and adopted by this Court, has been satisfied and that they meet the requirements of due process. They are fair, reasonable, and adequate. I think the method of notification certainly meets the requirements of due process...So the Court finds that the notification that was used for making the potential class members aware of this litigation and the method of filing their claims, if they chose to do so, all those are clear and concise and meet the plain language requirements and those are completely satisfied as far as this Court is concerned in this matter.

Judge Lewis A. Kaplan, In re Parmalat Securities Litigation, (March 1, 2007) MDL No. 1653-LAK (S.D.N.Y.):

The court approves, as to form and content, the Notice and the Publication Notice, attached hereto as Exhibits 1 and 2, respectively, and finds that the mailing and distribution of the Notice and the publication of the Publication Notice in the manner and the form set forth in Paragraph 6 of this Order...meet the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended by Section 21D(a)(7) of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, 15 U.S.C. § 78u-4(a)(7), and due process, and is the best notice practicable under the circumstances and shall constitute due and sufficient notice to all persons and entities entitled thereto.

Judge Anna J. Brown, Reynolds v. The Hartford Financial Services Group, Inc., (February 27, 2007) No. CV-01-1529-BR (D. Or.):

[T]he court finds that the Notice Program fairly, fully, accurately, and adequately advised members of the Settlement Class and each Settlement Subclass of all relevant and material information concerning the proposed settlement of this action, their rights under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and related matters, and afforded the Settlement Class with adequate time and an opportunity to file objections to the Settlement or request exclusion from the Settlement Class. The court finds that the Notice Program constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances and fully satisfied the requirements of Rule 23 and due process.

Judge Kirk D. Johnson, Zarebski v. Hartford Insurance Company of the Midwest, (February 13, 2007) No. CV-2006-409-3 (Ark. Cir. Ct.):

Based on the Court's review of the evidence admitted and argument of counsel, the Court finds and concludes that the Class Notice, as disseminated to members of the Settlement Class in accordance with provisions of the Preliminary Approval Order, was the best notice practicable under the circumstances to all members of the Settlement Class. Accordingly, the Class Notice and Claim Form as disseminated are finally approved as fair, reasonable, and adequate notice under the circumstances. The Court finds and concludes that due and adequate notice of the pendency of this Action, the Stipulation, and the Final Settlement Hearing has been provided to members of the Settlement Class, and the Court further finds and concludes that the notice campaign described in the Preliminary Approval Order and completed by the parties complied fully with the requirements of Arkansas Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and the requirements of due process under the Arkansas and United States Constitutions.

Judge Richard J. Holwell, In re Vivendi Universal, S.A. Securities Litigation, 2007 WL 1490466, at *34 (S.D.N.Y.):

In response to defendants' manageability concerns, plaintiffs have filed a comprehensive affidavit outlining the effectiveness of its proposed method of providing notice in foreign countries. According to this...the Court is satisfied that plaintiffs intend to provide individual notice to those class members whose names and addresses are ascertainable, and that plaintiffs' proposed form of publication notice, while complex, will prove both manageable and the best means practicable of providing notice.

Judge Samuel Conti, Ciabattari v. Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc., (November 17, 2006) No. C-05-04289-SC (N.D. Cal.):

After reviewing the evidence and arguments presented by the parties...the Court finds as follows...The class members were given the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and that such notice meets the requirements of the Due Process Clause of the U.S. Constitution, and all applicable statutes and rules of court.

Judge Ivan L.R. Lemelle, *In re High Sulfur Content Gasoline Prods. Liability Litigation*, (November 8, 2006) MDL No. 1632 (E.D. La.):

This Court approved a carefully-worded Notice Plan, which was developed with the assistance of a nationally-recognized notice expert, Hilsoft Notifications...The Notice Plan for this Class Settlement was consistent with the best practices developed for modern-style "plain English" class notices; the Court and Settling Parties invested substantial effort to ensure notice to persons displaced by the Hurricanes of 2005; and as this Court has already determined, the Notice Plan met the requirements of Rule 23 and constitutional due process.

Judge Catherine C. Blake, *In re Royal Ahold Securities and "ERISA" Litigation*, (November 2, 2006) MDL No. 1539 (D. Md.):

The global aspect of the case raised additional practical and legal complexities, as did the parallel criminal proceedings in another district. The settlement obtained is among the largest cash settlements ever in a securities class action case and represents an estimated 40% recovery of possible provable damages. The notice process appears to have been very successful not only in reaching but also in eliciting claims from a substantial percentage of those eligible for recovery.

Judge Elaine E. Bucklo, *Carnegie v. Household International*, (August 28, 2006) No. 98 C 2178 (N.D. Ill.):

[T]he Notice was disseminated pursuant to a plan consisting of first class mail and publication developed by Plaintiff's notice consultant, Hilsoft Notification[s]...who the Court recognized as experts in the design of notice plans in class actions. The Notice by first-class mail and publication was provided in an adequate and sufficient manner; constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances; and satisfies all requirements of Rule 23(e) and due process.

Judge Joe E. Griffin, *Beasley v. Hartford Insurance Company of the Midwest*, (June 13, 2006) No. CV-2005-58-1 (Ark. Cir. Ct.):

Based on the Court's review of the evidence admitted and argument of counsel, the Court finds and concludes that the Individual Notice and the Publication Notice, as disseminated to members of the Settlement Class in accordance with provisions of the Preliminarily Approval Order, was the best notice practicable under the circumstances...and the requirements of due process under the Arkansas and United States Constitutions.

Judge Norma L. Shapiro, *First State Orthopedics et al. v. Concentra, Inc., et al.*, (May 1, 2006) No. 2:05-CV-04951-NS (E.D. Pa.):

The Court finds that dissemination of the Mailed Notice, Published Notice and Full Notice in the manner set forth here and in the Settlement Agreement meets the requirements of due process and Pennsylvania law. The Court further finds that the notice is reasonable, and constitutes due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to receive notice, is the best practicable notice; and is reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise members of the Settlement Class of the pendency of the Lawsuit and of their right to object or to exclude themselves from the proposed settlement.

Judge Thomas M. Hart, *Froeber v. Liberty Mutual Fire Ins. Co.*, (April 19, 2006) No. 00C15234 (Or. Cir. Ct.):

The court has found and now reaffirms that dissemination and publication of the Class Notice in accordance with the terms of the Third Amended Order constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances.

Judge Catherine C. Blake, *In re Royal Ahold Securities and "ERISA" Litigation*, (January 6, 2006) MDL No. 1539 (D. Md.):

I think it's remarkable, as I indicated briefly before, given the breadth and scope of the proposed Class, the global nature of the Class, frankly, that again, at least on a preliminary basis, and I will be getting a final report on this, that the Notice Plan that has been proposed seems very well, very well suited, both in terms of its plain language and in terms of its international reach, to do what I hope will be a very thorough and broad-ranging job of reaching as many of the shareholders, whether individual or institutional, as possibly can be done to participate in what I also preliminarily believe to be a fair, adequate and reasonable settlement.

Judge Catherine C. Blake, *In re Royal Ahold Securities & "ERISA" Litigation*, 437 F.Supp.2d 467, 472 (D. Md. 2006):

The court hereby finds that the Notice and Notice Plan described herein and in the Order dated January 9, 2006 provided Class Members with the best notice practicable under the circumstances. The Notice provided due and adequate notice of these proceedings and the matters set forth herein, including the Settlement and Plan of Allocation, to all persons entitled to such notice, and the Notice fully satisfied the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the requirements of due process.

Judge Robert H. Wyatt, Jr., *Gray v. New Hampshire Indemnity Co., Inc.*, (December 19, 2005) No. CV-2002-952-2-3 (Ark. Cir. Ct.):

Notice of the Settlement Class was constitutionally adequate, both in terms of its substance and the manner in which it was disseminated. The Notice contained the essential elements necessary to satisfy due process, including the Settlement Class definition, the identities of the Parties and of their counsel, a summary of the terms of the proposed settlement, Class Counsel's intent to apply for fees, information regarding the manner in which objections could be submitted, and requests for exclusions could be filed. The Notice properly informed Class members of the formula for the distribution of benefits under the settlement...Notice was direct mailed to all Class members whose current whereabouts could be identified by reasonable effort. Notice was also effected by publication in many newspapers and magazines throughout the nation, reaching a large majority of the Class members multiple times. The Court finds that such notice constitutes the best notice practicable.

Judge Michael J. O'Malley, *Defrates v. Hollywood Entm't Corp.*, (June 24, 2005) No. 02 L 707 (Ill. Cir. Ct.):

[T]his Court hereby finds that the notice program described in the Preliminary Approval Order and completed by HEC complied fully with the requirements of due process, the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and all other applicable laws.

Judge Wilford D. Carter, *Thibodeaux v. Conoco Phillips Co.*, (May 26, 2005) No. 2003-481 F (14th J.D. Ct. La.):

Notice given to Class Members...were reasonably calculated under all the circumstances and have been sufficient, both as to the form and content...Such notices complied with all requirements of the federal and state constitutions, including the due process clause, and applicable articles of the Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure, and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances and constituted due process and sufficient notice to all potential members of the Class as Defined.

Judge Michael Canaday, *Morrow v. Conoco Inc.*, (May 25, 2005) No. 2002-3860 G (14th J.D. Ct. La.):

The objections, if any, made to due process, constitutionality, procedures, and compliance with law, including, but not limited to, the adequacy of notice and the fairness of the proposed Settlement Agreement, lack merit and are hereby overruled.

Judge John R. Padova, *Nichols v. SmithKline Beecham Corp.*, (April 22, 2005) No. 00-6222 (E.D. Pa.):

Pursuant to the Order dated October 18, 2004, End-Payor Plaintiffs employed Hilsoft Notifications to design and oversee Notice to the End-Payor Class. Hilsoft Notifications has extensive experience in class action notice situations relating to prescription drugs and cases in which unknown class members need to receive notice...After reviewing the individual mailed Notice, the publication Notices, the PSAs and the informational release, the Court concludes that the substance of the Notice provided to members of the End-Payor Class in this case was adequate to satisfy the concerns of due process and the Federal Rules.

Judge Douglas Combs, *Morris v. Liberty Mutual Fire Ins. Co.*, (February 22, 2005) No. CJ-03-714 (D. Okla.):

I am very impressed that the notice was able to reach – be delivered to 97 ½ percent members of the class. That, to me, is admirable. And I'm also – at the time that this was initially entered, I was concerned about the ability of notice to be understood by a common, nonlawyer person, when we talk about legalese in a court setting. In this particular notice, not only the summary notice but even the long form of the notice were easily understandable, for somebody who could read the English language, to tell them whether or not they had the opportunity to file a claim.

Judge Joseph R. Goodwin, *In re Serzone Products Liability Litigation*, 231 F.R.D. 221, 231 (S.D. W. Va. 2005):

The Notice Plan was drafted by Hilsoft Notifications, a Pennsylvania firm specializing in designing, developing, analyzing and implementing large-scale, unbiased legal notification plans. Hilsoft has disseminated class action notices in more than 150 cases, and it designed the model notices currently displayed on the Federal Judicial Center's website as a template for others to follow...To enhance consumer exposure, Hilsoft studied the demographics and readership of publications among adults who used a prescription drug for depression in the last twelve months. Consequently, Hilsoft chose to utilize media particularly targeting women due to their greater incidence of depression and heavy usage of the medication.

Judge Richard G. Stearns, *In re Lupron® Marketing and Sales Practice Litigation*, (November 24, 2004) MDL No. 1430 (D. Mass.):

After review of the proposed Notice Plan designed by Hilsoft Notifications...is hereby found to be the best practicable notice under the circumstances and, when completed, shall constitute due and sufficient notice of the Settlement and the Fairness Hearing to all persons and entities affected by and/or entitled to participate in the Settlement, in full compliance with the notice requirements of Rule 23 the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and due process.

Judge Richard G. Stearns, *In re Lupron® Marketing and Sales Practice Litigation*, (November 23, 2004) MDL No. 1430 (D. Mass.):

I actually find the [notice] plan as proposed to be comprehensive and extremely sophisticated and very likely be as comprehensive as any plan of its kind could be in reaching those most directly affected.

Judge James S. Moody, Jr., *Mantzouris v. Scarritt Motor Group Inc.*, (August 10, 2004) No. 8:03 CV- 0015-T-30 MSS (M.D. Fla.):

Due and adequate notice of the proceedings having been given and a full opportunity having been offered to the members of the Class to participate in the Settlement Hearing, or object to the certification of the Class and the Agreement, it is hereby determined that all members of the Class, except for Ms. Gwendolyn Thompson, who was the sole person opting out of the Settlement Agreement, are bound by this Order and Final Judgment entered herein.

Judge Robert E. Payne, *Fisher v. Virginia Electric & Power Co.*, (July 1, 2004) No. 3:02CV431 (E.D. Va.):

The record here shows that the class members have been fully and fairly notified of the existence of the class action, of the issues in it, of the approaches taken by each side in it in such a way as to inform meaningfully those whose rights are affected and to thereby enable them to exercise their rights intelligently...The success rate in notifying the class is, I believe, at least in my experience, I share Ms. Kauffman's experience, it is as great as I have ever seen in practicing or serving in this job...So I don't believe we could have had any more effective notice.

Judge John Kraetzer, *Baiz v. Mountain View Cemetery*, (April 14, 2004) No. 809869-2 (Cal. Super. Ct.):

The notice program was timely completed, complied with California Government Code section 6064, and provided the best practicable notice to all members of the Settlement Class under the circumstances. The Court finds that the notice program provided class members with adequate instructions and a variety of means to obtain information pertaining to their rights and obligations under the settlement so that a full opportunity has been afforded to class members and all other persons wishing to be heard...The Court has determined that the Notice given to potential members of the Settlement Class fully and accurately informed potential Members of the Settlement Class of all material elements of the proposed settlement and constituted valid, due, and sufficient notice to all potential members of the Settlement Class, and that it constituted the best practicable notice under the circumstances.

Hospitality Mgmt. Assoc., Inc. v. Shell Oil Co., 356 S.C. 644, 663, 591 S.E.2d 611, 621 (Sup. Ct. S.C. 2004):

Clearly, the Cox court designed and utilized various procedural safeguards to guarantee sufficient notice under the circumstances. Pursuant to a limited scope of review, we need go no further in deciding the Cox court's findings that notice met due process are entitled to deference.

Judge Joseph R. Goodwin, *In re Serzone Prods. Liability Litigation*, 2004 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 28297, at *10 (S.D. W. Va.):

The Court has considered the Notice Plan and proposed forms of Notice and Summary Notice submitted with the Memorandum for Preliminary Approval and finds that the forms and manner of notice proposed by Plaintiffs and approved herein meet the requirements of due process and Fed.R.Civ.P. 23(c) and (e), are the best notice practicable under the circumstances, constitute sufficient notice to all persons entitled to notice, and satisfy the Constitutional requirements of notice.

Judge James D. Arnold, *Cotten v. Ferman Mgmt. Servs. Corp.*, (November 26, 2003) No. 02-08115 (Fla. Cir. Ct.):

Due and adequate notice of the proceedings having been given and a full opportunity having been offered to the member of the Class to participate in the Settlement Hearing, or object to the certification of the Class and the Agreement...

Judge Judith K. Fitzgerald, *In re Pittsburgh Corning Corp.*, (November 26, 2003) No. 00-22876-JKF (Bankr.W.D. Pa.):

The procedures and form of notice for notifying the holders of Asbestos PI Trust Claims, as described in the Motion, adequately protect the interests of the holders of Asbestos PI Trust Claims in a manner consistent with the principles of due process, and satisfy the applicable requirements of the Bankruptcy Code and the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure.

Judge Carter Holly, *Richison v. American Cemwood Corp.*, (November 18, 2003) No. 005532 (Cal. Super. Ct.):

As to the forms of Notice, the Court finds and concludes that they fully apprised the Class members of the pendency of the litigation, the terms of the Phase 2 Settlement, and Class members' rights and options...Not a single Class member—out of an estimated 30,000—objected to the terms of the Phase 2 Settlement Agreement, notwithstanding a comprehensive national Notice campaign, via direct mail and publication Notice...The notice was reasonable and the best notice practicable under the circumstances, was due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all Class members, and complied fully with the laws of the State of California, the Code of Civil Procedure, due process, and California Rules of Court 1859 and 1860.

Judge Thomas A. Higgins, *In re Columbia/HCA Healthcare Corp.*, (June 13, 2003) MDL No. 1227 (M.D. Tenn.):

Notice of the settlement has been given in an adequate and sufficient manner. The notice provided by mailing the settlement notice to certain class members and publishing notice in the manner described in the settlement was the best practicable notice, complying in all respects with the requirements of due process.

Judge Harold Baer, Jr., *Thompson v. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.*, 216 F.R.D. 55, 68 (S.D.N.Y. 2003):

In view of the extensive notice campaign waged by the defendant, the extremely small number of class members objecting or requesting exclusion from the settlement is a clear sign of strong support for the settlement...The notice provides, in language easily understandable to a lay person, the essential terms of the settlement, including the claims asserted...who would be covered by the settlement...[T]he notice campaign that defendant agreed to undertake was extensive...I am satisfied, having reviewed the contents of the notice package, and the extensive steps taken to disseminate notice of the settlement, that the class notice complies with the requirements of Rule 23 (c)(2) and 23(e). In summary, I have reviewed all of the objections, and none persuade me to conclude that the proposed settlement is unfair, inadequate or unreasonable.

Judge Edgar E. Bayley, *Dimitrios v. CVS, Inc.*, (November 27, 2002) No. 99-6209; *Walker v. Rite Aid Corp.*, No. 99-6210; and *Myers v. Rite Aid Corp.*, No. 01-2771 (Pa. Ct. C.P.):

The Court specifically finds that: fair and adequate notice has been given to the class, which comports with due process of law.

Judge Dewey C. Whitenton, *Ervin v. Movie Gallery, Inc.*, (November 22, 2002) No. 13007 (Tenn. Ch.):

The content of the class notice also satisfied all due process standards and state law requirements...The content of the notice was more than adequate to enable class members to make an informed and intelligent choice about remaining in the class or opting out of the class.

Judge James R. Williamson, *Kline v. The Progressive Corp.*, (November 14, 2002) No. 01-L-6 (III. Cir. Ct.):

Notice to the Settlement Class was constitutionally adequate, both in terms of its substance and the manner in which it was disseminated. The notice contained the essential elements necessary to satisfy due process...

Judge Marina Corodemus, *Talalai v. Cooper Tire & Rubber Co.*, (September 13, 2002) No. L-008830.00 (N.J. Super. Ct.):

Here, the comprehensive bilingual, English and Spanish, court-approved Notice Plan provided by the terms of the settlement meets due process requirements. The Notice Plan used a variety of methods to reach potential class members. For example, short form notices for print media were placed...throughout the United States and in major national consumer publications which include the most widely read publications among Cooper Tire owner demographic groups.

Judge Harold Baer, Jr., *Thompson v. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.*, (September 3, 2002) No. 00 Civ. 5071-HB (S.D.N.Y.):

The Court further finds that the Class Notice and Publication Notice provided in the Settlement Agreement are written in plain English and are readily understandable by Class Members. In sum, the Court finds that the proposed notice texts and methodology are reasonable, that they constitute due, adequate and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to be provided with notice, and that they meet the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (including Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2) and (e)), the United States Constitution (including the Due Process Clause), the Rules of the Court, and any other applicable law.

Judge Milton Gunn Shuffield, *Scott v. Blockbuster Inc.*, (January 22, 2002) No. D 162-535 (Tex. Jud. Dist. Ct.) ultimately withstood challenge to Court of Appeals of Texas. *Peters v. Blockbuster* 65 S.W.3d 295, 307 (Tex. App.- Beaumont, 2001):

In order to maximize the efficiency of the notice, a professional concern, Hilsoft Notifications, was retained. This Court concludes that the notice campaign was the best practicable, reasonably calculated, under all the circumstances, to apprise interested parties of the settlement and afford them an opportunity to present their objections...The notice campaign was highly successful and effective, and it more than satisfied the due process and state law requirements for class notice.

Judge Marina Corodemus, *Talalai v. Cooper Tire & Rubber Co.*, (October 30, 2001) No. MID-L-8839-00-MT (N.J. Super. Ct.):

The parties have crafted a notice program which satisfies due process requirements without reliance on an unreasonably burdensome direct notification process...The form of the notice is reasonably calculated to apprise class members of their rights. The notice program is specifically designed to reach a substantial percentage of the putative settlement class members.

Judge Marina Corodemus, *Talalai v. Cooper Tire & Rubber Co.*, (October 29, 2001) No. L-8830-00-MT (N.J. Super. Ct.):

I saw the various bar graphs for the different publications and the different media dissemination, and I think that was actually the clearest bar graph I've ever seen in my life...it was very clear of the time periods that you were doing as to each publication and which media you were doing over what market time, so I think that was very clear.

Judge Stuart R. Pollak, *Microsoft I-V Cases*, (April 1, 2001) J.C.C.P. No. CJC-00-004106 (Cal. Super. Ct.):

[C]oncerning dissemination of class notice; and I have reviewed the materials that have been submitted on that subject and basically I'm satisfied. I think it's amazing if you're really getting 80 percent coverage. That's very reassuring. And the papers that you submitted responded to a couple things that had been mentioned before and I am satisfied with all that.

Judge Stuart R. Pollak, *Microsoft I-V Cases*, (March 30, 2001) J.C.C.P. No. 4106 (Cal. Super. Ct.):

Plaintiffs and Defendant Microsoft Corporation have submitted a joint statement in support of their request that the Court approve the plan for dissemination of class action notice and proposed forms of notice, and amend the class definition. The Court finds that the forms of notice to Class members attached hereto as Exhibits A and B fairly and adequately inform the Class members of their rights concerning this litigation. The Court further finds that the methods for dissemination of notice are the fairest and best practicable under the circumstances, and comport with due process requirements.

LEGAL NOTICE CASES

Hilsoft Notifications has served as a notice expert for planning, implementation and/or analysis in the following partial listing of cases:

<i>Andrews v. MCI (900 Number Litigation)</i>	S.D. Ga., No. CV 191-175
<i>Harper v. MCI (900 Number Litigation)</i>	S.D. Ga., No. CV 192-134
<i>In re Bausch & Lomb Contact Lens Litigation</i>	N.D. Ala., No. 94-C-1144-WW
<i>In re Ford Motor Co. Vehicle Paint Litigation</i>	E.D. La., MDL No. 1063
<i>Castano v. Am. Tobacco</i>	E.D. La., No. CV 94-1044
<i>Cox v. Shell Oil (Polybutylene Pipe Litigation)</i>	Tenn. Ch., No. 18,844
<i>In re Amino Acid Lysine Antitrust Litigation</i>	N.D. Ill., MDL No. 1083
<i>In re Dow Corning Corp. (Breast Implant Bankruptcy)</i>	E.D. Mich., No. 95-20512-11-AJS
<i>Kunhel v. CNA Ins. Companies</i>	N.J. Super. Ct., No. ATL-C-0184-94
<i>In re Factor Concentrate Blood Prods. Litigation (Hemophiliac HIV)</i>	N.D. Ill., MDL No. 986
<i>In re Ford Ignition Switch Prods. Liability Litigation</i>	D. N.J., No. 96-CV-3125
<i>Jordan v. A.A. Friedman (Non-Filing Ins. Litigation)</i>	M.D. Ga., No. 95-52-COL
<i>Kalhammer v. First USA (Credit Card Litigation)</i>	Cal. Cir. Ct., No. C96-45632010-CAL
<i>Navarro-Rice v. First USA (Credit Card Litigation)</i>	Ore. Cir. Ct., No. 9709-06901
<i>Spitzfaden v. Dow Corning (Breast Implant Litigation)</i>	La. D. Ct., No. 92-2589
<i>Robinson v. Marine Midland (Finance Charge Litigation)</i>	N.D. Ill., No. 95 C 5635
<i>McCurdy v. Norwest Fin. Alabama</i>	Ala. Cir. Ct., No. CV-95-2601
<i>Johnson v. Norwest Fin. Alabama</i>	Ala. Cir. Ct., No. CV-93-PT-962-S
<i>In re Residential Doors Antitrust Litigation</i>	E.D. Pa., MDL No. 1039
<i>Barnes v. Am. Tobacco Co. Inc.</i>	E.D. Pa., No. 96-5903
<i>Small v. Lorillard Tobacco Co. Inc.</i>	N.Y. Super. Ct., No. 110949/96

<i>Naef v. Masonite Corp (Hardboard Siding Litigation)</i>	Ala. Cir. Ct., No. CV-94-4033
<i>In re Synthroid Mktg. Litigation</i>	N.D. Ill., MDL No. 1182
<i>Raysick v. Quaker State Slick 50 Inc.</i>	D. Tex., No. 96-12610
<i>Castillo v. Mike Tyson (Tyson v. Holyfield Bout)</i>	N.Y. Super. Ct., No. 114044/97
<i>Avery v. State Farm Auto. Ins. (Non-OEM Auto Parts)</i>	Ill. Cir. Ct., No. 97-L-114
<i>Walls v. The Am. Tobacco Co. Inc.</i>	N.D. Okla., No. 97-CV-218-H
<i>Tempest v. Rainforest Café (Securities Litigation)</i>	D. Minn., No. 98-CV-608
<i>Stewart v. Avon Prods. (Securities Litigation)</i>	E.D. Pa., No. 98-CV-4135
<i>Goldenberg v. Marriott PLC Corp (Securities Litigation)</i>	D. Md., No. PJM 95-3461
<i>Delay v. Hurd Millwork (Building Products Litigation)</i>	Wash. Super. Ct., No. 97-2-07371-0
<i>Gutterman v. Am. Airlines (Frequent Flyer Litigation)</i>	Ill. Cir. Ct., No. 95CH982
<i>Hoeffner v. The Estate of Alan Kenneth Vieira (Un-scattered Cremated Remains Litigation)</i>	Cal. Super. Ct., No. 97-AS 02993
<i>In re Graphite Electrodes Antitrust Litigation</i>	E.D. Pa., MDL No. 1244
<i>In re Silicone Gel Breast Implant Prods. Liability Litigation, Altrichter v. INAMED</i>	N.D. Ala., MDL No. 926
<i>St. John v. Am. Home Prods. Corp. (Fen/Phen Litigation)</i>	Wash. Super. Ct., No. 97-2-06368
<i>Crane v. Hackett Assocs. (Securities Litigation)</i>	E.D. Pa., No. 98-5504
<i>In re Holocaust Victims Assets Litigation (Swiss Banks)</i>	E.D.N.Y., No. CV-96-4849
<i>McCall v. John Hancock (Settlement Death Benefits)</i>	N.M. Cir. Ct., No. CV-2000-2818
<i>Williams v. Weyerhaeuser Co. (Hardboard Siding Litigation)</i>	Cal. Super. Ct., No. CV-995787
<i>Kapustin v. YBM Magnex Int'l Inc. (Securities Litigation)</i>	E.D. Pa., No. 98-CV-6599
<i>Leff v. YBM Magnex Int'l Inc. (Securities Litigation)</i>	E.D. Pa., No. 95-CV-89
<i>In re PRK/LASIK Consumer Litigation</i>	Cal. Super. Ct., No. CV-772894
<i>Hill v. Galaxy Cablevision</i>	N.D. Miss., No. 1:98CV51-D-D
<i>Scott v. Am. Tobacco Co. Inc.</i>	La. D. Ct., No. 96-8461
<i>Jacobs v. Winthrop Financial Associates (Securities Litigation)</i>	D. Mass., No. 99-CV-11363
<i>Int'l Comm'n on Holocaust Era Ins. Claims – Worldwide Outreach Program</i>	Former Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger Commission
<i>Bownes v. First USA Bank (Credit Card Litigation)</i>	Ala. Cir. Ct., No. CV-99-2479-PR

Whetman v. IKON (ERISA Litigation)	E.D. Pa., No. 00-87
Mangone v. First USA Bank (Credit Card Litigation)	Ill. Cir. Ct., No. 99AR672a
In re Babcock and Wilcox Co. (Asbestos Related Bankruptcy)	E.D. La., No. 00-10992
Barbanti v. W.R. Grace and Co. (Zonolite / Asbestos Litigation)	Wash. Super. Ct., No. 00201756-6
Brown v. Am. Tobacco	Cal. Super. Ct., No. J.C.C.P. 4042, 711400
Wilson v. Servier Canada Inc. (Canadian Fen/Phen Litigation)	Ont. Super. Ct., No. 98-CV-158832
In re Texaco Inc. (Bankruptcy)	S.D.N.Y. No. 87 B 20142, No. 87 B 20143, No. 87 B 20144
Olinde v. Texaco (Bankruptcy, Oil Lease Litigation)	M.D. La., No. 96-390
Gustafson v. Bridgestone/Firestone, Inc. (Recall Related Litigation)	S.D. Ill., No. 00-612-DRH
In re Bridgestone/Firestone Tires Prods. Liability Litigation	S.D. Ind., MDL No. 1373
Gaynoe v. First Union Corp. (Credit Card Litigation)	N.C. Super. Ct., No. 97-CVS-16536
Carson v. Daimler Chrysler Corp. (Fuel O-Rings Litigation)	W.D. Tenn., No. 99-2896 TU A
Providian Credit Card Cases	Cal. Super. Ct., No. J.C.C.P. 4085
Fields v. Great Spring Waters of Am., Inc. (Bottled Water Litigation)	Cal. Super. Ct., No. 302774
Sanders v. Great Spring Waters of Am., Inc. (Bottled Water Litigation)	Cal. Super. Ct., No. 303549
Sims v. Allstate Ins. Co. (Diminished Auto Value Litigation)	Ill. Cir. Ct., No. 99-L-393A
Peterson v. State Farm Mutual Auto. Ins. Co. (Diminished Auto Value Litigation)	Ill. Cir. Ct., No. 99-L-394A
Microsoft I-V Cases (Antitrust Litigation Mirroring Justice Dept.)	Cal. Super. Ct., No. J.C.C.P. 4106
Westman v. Rogers Family Funeral Home, Inc. (Remains Handling Litigation)	Cal. Super. Ct., No. C-98-03165
Rogers v. Clark Equipment Co.	Ill. Cir. Ct., No. 97-L-20
Garrett v. Hurley State Bank (Credit Card Litigation)	Miss. Cir. Ct., No. 99-0337
Ragoonianan v. Imperial Tobacco Ltd. (Firesafe Cigarette Litigation)	Ont. Super. Ct., No. 00-CV-183165 CP
Dietschi v. Am. Home Prods. Corp. (PPA Litigation)	W.D. Wash., No. C01-0306L
Dimitrios v. CVS, Inc. (PA Act 6 Litigation)	Pa. C.P., No. 99-6209
Jones v. Hewlett-Packard Co. (Inkjet Cartridge Litigation)	Cal. Super. Ct., No. 302887

<i>In re Tobacco Cases II (California Tobacco Litigation)</i>	Cal. Super. Ct., No. J.C.C.P. 4042
<i>Scott v. Blockbuster, Inc. (Extended Viewing Fees Litigation)</i>	136 th Tex. Jud. Dist., No. D 162-535
<i>Anesthesia Care Assocs. v. Blue Cross of Cal.</i>	Cal. Super. Ct., No. 986677
<i>Ting v. AT&T (Mandatory Arbitration Litigation)</i>	N.D. Cal., No. C-01-2969-BZ
<i>In re W.R. Grace & Co. (Asbestos Related Bankruptcy)</i>	Bankr. D. Del., No. 01-01139-JJF
<i>Talalai v. Cooper Tire & Rubber Co. (Tire Layer Adhesion Litigation)</i>	N.J. Super. Ct., No. MID-L-8839-00 MT
<i>Kent v. Daimler Chrysler Corp. (Jeep Grand Cherokee Park-to-Reverse Litigation)</i>	N.D. Cal., No. C01-3293-JCS
<i>Int'l Org. of Migration – German Forced Labour Compensation Programme</i>	Geneva, Switzerland
<i>Madsen v. Prudential Federal Savings & Loan (Homeowner's Loan Account Litigation)</i>	3 rd Jud. Dist. Ct. Utah, No. C79-8404
<i>Bryant v. Wyndham Int'l., Inc. (Energy Surcharge Litigation)</i>	Cal. Super. Ct., No. GIC 765441, No. GIC 777547
<i>In re USG Corp. (Asbestos Related Bankruptcy)</i>	Bankr. D. Del., No. 01-02094-RJN
<i>Thompson v. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. (Race Related Sales Practices Litigation)</i>	S.D.N.Y., No. 00-CIV-5071 HB
<i>Ervin v. Movie Gallery Inc. (Extended Viewing Fees)</i>	Tenn. Ch., No. CV-13007
<i>Peters v. First Union Direct Bank (Credit Card Litigation)</i>	M.D. Fla., No. 8:01-CV-958-T-26 TBM
<i>National Socialist Era Compensation Fund</i>	Republic of Austria
<i>In re Baycol Litigation</i>	D. Minn., MDL No. 1431
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<i>Wells v. Chevy Chase Bank (Credit Card Litigation)</i>	Md. Cir. Ct., No. C-99-000202
<i>Walker v. Rite Aid of PA, Inc. (PA Act 6 Litigation)</i>	C.P. Pa., No. 99-6210
<i>Myers v. Rite Aid of PA, Inc. (PA Act 6 Litigation)</i>	C.P. Pa., No. 01-2771
<i>In re PA Diet Drugs Litigation</i>	C.P. Pa., No. 9709-3162
<i>Harp v. Qwest Communications (Mandatory Arbitration Lit.)</i>	Ore. Circ. Ct., No. 0110-10986
<i>Tuck v. Whirlpool Corp. & Sears, Roebuck & Co. (Microwave Recall Litigation)</i>	Ind. Cir. Ct., No. 49C01-0111-CP-002701
<i>Allison v. AT&T Corp. (Mandatory Arbitration Litigation)</i>	1 st Jud. D.C. N.M., No. D-0101-CV-20020041
<i>Kline v. The Progressive Corp.</i>	Ill. Cir. Ct., No. 01-L-6
<i>Baker v. Jewel Food Stores, Inc. & Dominick's Finer Foods, Inc. (Milk Price Fixing)</i>	Ill. Cir. Ct., No. 00-L-9664

<i>In re Columbia/HCA Healthcare Corp. (Billing Practices Litigation)</i>	M.D. Tenn., MDL No. 1227
<i>Foultz v. Erie Ins. Exchange (Auto Parts Litigation)</i>	C.P. Pa., No. 000203053
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<i>Nature Guard Cement Roofing Shingles Cases</i>	Cal. Super. Ct., No. J.C.C.P. 4215
<i>Curtis v. Hollywood Entm't Corp. (Additional Rental Charges)</i>	Wash. Super. Ct., No. 01-2-36007-8 SEA
<i>Defrates v. Hollywood Entm't Corp.</i>	Ill. Cir. Ct., No. 02L707
<i>Pease v. Jasper Wyman & Son, Merrill Blueberry Farms Inc., Allen's Blueberry Freezer Inc. & Cherryfield Foods Inc.</i>	Me. Super. Ct., No. CV-00-015
<i>West v. G&H Seed Co. (Crawfish Farmers Litigation)</i>	27 th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 99-C-4984-A
<i>Linn v. Roto-Rooter Inc. (Miscellaneous Supplies Charge)</i>	C.P. Ohio, No. CV-467403
<i>McManus v. Fleetwood Enter., Inc. (RV Brake Litigation)</i>	D. Ct. Tex., No. SA-99-CA-464-FB
<i>Baiz v. Mountain View Cemetery (Burial Practices)</i>	Cal. Super. Ct., No. 809869-2
<i>Stetser v. TAP Pharm. Prods, Inc. & Abbott Laboratories (Lupron Price Litigation)</i>	N.C. Super. Ct., No. 01-CVS-5268
<i>Richison v. Am. Cemwood Corp. (Roofing Durability Settlement)</i>	Cal. Super. Ct., No. 005532
<i>Cotten v. Ferman Mgmt. Servs. Corp.</i>	13 th Jud. Cir. Fla., No. 02-08115
<i>In re Pittsburgh Corning Corp. (Asbestos Related Bankruptcy)</i>	Bankr. W.D. Pa., No. 00-22876-JKF
<i>Mostajo v. Coast Nat'l Ins. Co.</i>	Cal. Super. Ct., No. 00 CC 15165
<i>Friedman v. Microsoft Corp. (Antitrust Litigation)</i>	Ariz. Super. Ct., No. CV 2000-000722
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<i>Davis v. Am. Home Prods. Corp. (Norplant Contraceptive Litigation)</i>	D. La., No. 94-11684
<i>Walker v. Tap Pharmaceutical Prods., Inc. (Lupron Price Litigation)</i>	N.J. Super. Ct., No. CV CPM-L-682-01
<i>Munsey v. Cox Communications (Late Fee Litigation)</i>	Civ. D. La., No. Sec. 9, 97 19571
<i>Gordon v. Microsoft Corp. (Antitrust Litigation)</i>	4 th Jud. D. Ct. Minn., No. 00-5994
<i>Clark v. Tap Pharmaceutical Prods., Inc.</i>	5 th Dist. App. Ct. Ill., No. 5-02-0316
<i>Fisher v. Virginia Electric & Power Co.</i>	E.D. Va., No. 3:02-CV-431
<i>Mantzouris v. Scarritt Motor Group, Inc.</i>	M.D. Fla., No. 8:03-CV-0015-T-30-MSS
<i>Johnson v. Ethicon, Inc. (Product Liability Litigation)</i>	W. Va. Cir. Ct., No. 01-C-1530, 1531, 1533, No. 01-C-2491 to 2500

Schlink v. Edina Realty Title	4 th Jud. D. Ct. Minn., No. 02-018380
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White v. Washington Mutual, Inc. (Pre-Payment Penalty Litigation)	4 th Jud. D. Ct. Minn., No. CT 03-1282
Acacia Media Techs. Corp. v. Cybernet Ventures Inc., (Patent Infringement Litigation)	C.D. Cal., No. SACV03-1803 GLT (Anx)
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Poor v. Sprint Corp. (Fiber Optic Cable Litigation)	Ill. Cir. Ct., No. 99-L-421
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National Assoc. of Police Orgs., Inc. v. Second Chance Body Armor, Inc. (Bullet Proof Vest Litigation)	Mich. Cir. Ct., No. 04-8018-NP
Nichols v. SmithKline Beecham Corp. (Paxil)	E.D. Pa., No. 00-6222
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In re Serzone Prods. Liability Litigation	S.D. W. Va., MDL No. 1477
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Perry v. Mastercard Int'l Inc.	Ariz. Super. Ct., No. CV2003-007154
Brown v. Credit Suisse First Boston Corp.	C.D. La., No. 02-13738

<i>In re Unum Provident Corp.</i>	D. Tenn., No. 1:03-CV-1000
<i>In re Ephedra Prods. Liability Litigation</i>	D.N.Y., MDL No. 1598
<i>Chesnut v. Progressive Casualty Ins. Co.</i>	Ohio C.P., No. 460971
<i>Froeber v. Liberty Mutual Fire Ins. Co.</i>	Ore. Cir. Ct., No. 00C15234
<i>Luikart v. Wyeth Am. Home Prods. (Hormone Replacement)</i>	W. Va. Cir. Ct., No. 04-C-127
<i>Salkin v. MasterCard Int'l Inc. (Pennsylvania)</i>	Pa. C.P., No. 2648
<i>Rolnik v. AT&T Wireless Servs., Inc.</i>	N.J. Super. Ct., No. L-180-04
<i>Singleton v. Hornell Brewing Co. Inc. (Arizona Ice Tea)</i>	Cal. Super. Ct., BC No. 288 754
<i>Becherer v. Qwest Commc'nns Int'l, Inc.</i>	Ill. Cir. Ct., No. 02-L140
<i>Clearview Imaging v. Progressive Consumers Ins. Co.</i>	Fla. Cir. Ct., No. 03-4174
<i>Mehl v. Canadian Pacific Railway, Ltd</i>	D.N.D., No. A4-02-009
<i>Murray v. IndyMac Bank. F.S.B</i>	N.D. Ill., No. 04 C 7669
<i>Gray v. New Hampshire Indemnity Co., Inc.</i>	Ark. Cir. Ct., No. CV-2002-952-2-3
<i>George v. Ford Motor Co.</i>	M.D. Tenn., No. 3:04-0783
<i>Allen v. Monsanto Co.</i>	W. Va. Cir. Ct., No. 041465
<i>Carter v. Monsanto Co.</i>	W. Va. Cir. Ct., No. 00-C-300
<i>Carnegie v. Household Int'l, Inc.</i>	N. D. Ill., No. 98-C-2178
<i>Daniel v. AON Corp.</i>	Ill. Cir. Ct., No. 99 CH 11893
<i>In re Royal Ahold Securities and "ERISA" Litigation</i>	D. Md., MDL No. 1539
<i>In re Pharmaceutical Industry Average Wholesale Price Litigation</i>	D. Mass., MDL No. 1456
<i>Meckstroth v. Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc.</i>	24 th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 583-318
<i>Walton v. Ford Motor Co.</i>	Cal. Super. Ct., No. SCVSS 126737
<i>Hill v. State Farm Mutual Auto Ins. Co.</i>	Cal. Super. Ct., BC No. 194491
<i>First State Orthopaedics et al. v. Concentra, Inc., et al.</i>	E.D. Pa. No. 2:05-CV-04951-AB
<i>Sauro v. Murphy Oil USA, Inc.</i>	E.D. La., No. 05-4427
<i>In re High Sulfur Content Gasoline Prods. Liability Litigation</i>	E.D. La., MDL No. 1632
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<i>Rosenberg v. Academy Collection Service, Inc.</i>	E.D. Pa., No. 04-CV-5585

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In re Vivendi Universal, S.A. Securities Litigation	S.D.N.Y., No. 02-CIV-5571 RJH
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In re: Propulsid Products Liability Litigation	E.D. La., MDL No. 1355
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McNall v. Mastercard Int'l, Inc. (Currency Conversion Fees)	13 th Tenn. Jud. Dist. Ct., No. CT-002506-03
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Carter v. North Central Life Ins. Co.	Ga. Super. Ct., No. SU-2006-CV-3764-6
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Beasley v. Hartford Insurance Co. of the Midwest	Ark. Cir. Ct., No. CV-2005-58-1
Springer v. Biomedical Tissue Services, LTD (Human Tissue Litigation)	Ind. Cir. Ct., No. 1:06-CV-00332-SEB-VSS
Spence v. Microsoft Corp. (Antitrust Litigation)	Wis. Cir. Ct., No. 00-CV-003042
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Sunderman v. Regeneration Technologies, Inc. (Human Tissue Litigation)	S.D. Ohio, No. 1:06-CV-075-MHW
Splater v. Thermal Ease Hydronic Systems, Inc.	Wash. Super. Ct., No. 03-2-33553-3-SEA
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In re Bridgestone Securities Litigation	M.D. Tenn., No. 3:01-CV-0017
In re Mutual Funds Investment Litigation (Market Timing)	D. Md., MDL No. 1586
Accounting Outsourcing v. Verizon Wireless	M.D. La., No. 03-CV-161
Hensley v. Computer Sciences Corp.	Ark. Cir. Ct., No. CV-2005-59-3
Peek v. Microsoft Corporation	Ark. Cir. Ct., No. CV-2006-2612
Reynolds v. The Hartford Financial Services Group, Inc.	D. Or., No. CV-01-1529 BR
Schwab v. Philip Morris USA, Inc.	E.D.N.Y., No. CV-04-1945
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<i>In re Parmalat Securities Litigation</i>	S.D.N.Y., MDL No. 1653 (LAK)
<i>Beasley v. The Reliable Life Insurance Co.</i>	Ark. Cir. Ct., No. CV-2005-58-1
<i>Sweeten v. American Empire Insurance Company</i>	Ark. Cir. Ct., No. 2007-154-3
<i>Govt. Employees Hospital Assoc. v. Serono Int., S.A.</i>	D. Mass., No. 06-CA-10613-PBS
<i>Gunderson v. Focus Healthcare Management, Inc.</i>	14 th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 2004-2417-D
<i>Gunderson v. F.A. Richard & Associates, Inc., et al.</i>	14 th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 2004-2417-D
<i>Perez v. Manor Care of Carrollwood</i>	13 th Jud. Cir. Fla., No. 06-00574-E
<i>Pope v. Manor Care of Carrollwood</i>	13 th Jud. Cir. Fla., No. 06-01451-B
<i>West v. Carfax, Inc.</i>	Ohio C.P., No. 04-CV-1898 (ADL)
<i>Hunsucker v. American Standard Ins. Co. of Wisconsin</i>	Ark. Cir. Ct., No. CV-2007-155-3
<i>In re Conagra Peanut Butter Products Liability Litigation</i>	N.D. Ga., MDL No. 1845 (TWT)
<i>The People of the State of CA v. Universal Life Resources (Cal DOI v. CIGNA)</i>	Cal. Super. Ct., No. GIC838913
<i>Burgess v. Farmers Insurance Co., Inc.</i>	D. Okla., No. CJ-2001-292
<i>Grays Harbor v. Carrier Corporation</i>	W.D. Wash., No. 05-05437-RBL
<i>Perrine v. E.I. Du Pont De Nemours & Co.</i>	W. Va. Cir. Ct., No. 04-C-296-2
<i>In re Alstom SA Securities Litigation</i>	S.D.N.Y., No. 03-CV-6595 VM
<i>Brookshire Bros. v. Chiquita (Antitrust)</i>	S.D. Fla., No. 05-CIV-21962
<i>Hoorman v. SmithKline Beecham</i>	Ill. Cir. Ct., No. 04-L-715
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<i>Johnson v. Progressive</i>	Ark. Cir. Ct., No. CV-2003-513
<i>Bond v. American Family Insurance Co.</i>	D. Ariz., No. CV06-01249-PXH-DGC
<i>In re SCOR Holding (Switzerland) AG Litigation (Securities)</i>	S.D.N.Y., No. 04-cv-7897
<i>Shoukry v. Fisher-Price, Inc. (Toy Safety)</i>	S.D.N.Y., No. 07-cv-7182
<i>In re: Guidant Corp. Plantable Defibrillators Prod's Liab. Litigation</i>	D. Minn., MDL No. 1708
<i>Clark v. Pfizer, Inc. (Neurontin)</i>	C.P. Pa., No. 9709-3162
<i>Angel v. U.S. Tire Recovery (Tire Fire)</i>	W. Va. Cir. Ct., No. 06-C-855
<i>In re TJX Companies Retail Security Breach Litigation</i>	D. Mass., MDL No. 1838
<i>Webb v. Liberty Mutual Insurance Co.</i>	Ark. Cir. Ct., No. CV-2007-418-3

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Jones v. Dominion Resources Services, Inc.	S.D. W. Va., No. 2:06-cv-00671
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Sims v. Rosedale Cemetery Co.	W. Va. Cir. Ct., No. 03-C-506
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Pavlov v. CNA (Long Term Care Insurance)	N.D. Ohio, No. 5:07cv2580
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Opelousas Trust Authority v. Summit Consulting	27 th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 07-C-3737-B
Little v. Kia Motors America, Inc. (Braking Systems)	N.J. Super. Ct., No. UNN-L-0800-01
Boone v. City of Philadelphia (Prisoner Strip Search)	E.D. Pa., No. 05-CV-1851
In re Countrywide Customer Data Breach Litigation	W.D. Ky., MDL No.1998
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Gunderson v. F.A. Richard & Assocs., Inc. (Cambridge)	14 th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 2004-002417
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Holk v. Snapple Beverage Corporation	D.N.J., No. 3:07-CV-03018-MJC-JJH
Coyle v. Hornell Brewing Co. (Arizona Iced Tea)	D.N.J., No. 08-CV-2797-JBS-JS
In re Heartland Data Security Breach Litigation	S.D. Tex., MDL No. 2046

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Schulte v. Fifth Third Bank (Overdraft Fees)	N.D. Ill., No. 1:09-CV-06655
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Vereen v. Lowe's Home Centers (Defective Drywall)	Ga. Super. Ct., No. SU10-CV-2267B
Mathena v. Webster Bank, N.A. (Overdraft Fees)	D. Conn, No. 3:10-cv-01448 as part MDL 2036 (S.D. Fla.)
Delandro v. County of Allegheny (Prisoner Strip Search)	W.D. Pa., No. 2:06-cv-00927
Gunderson v. F.A. Richard & Assocs., Inc. (First Health)	14 th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 2004-002417
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Williams v. Hammerman & Gainer, Inc. (Risk Management)	27 th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 11-C-3187-B
Williams v. Hammerman & Gainer, Inc. (SIF Consultants)	27 th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 11-C-3187-B
Gwiazdowski v. County of Chester (Prisoner Strip Search)	E.D. Pa., No. 2:08cv4463
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Lawson v. BancorpSouth (Overdraft Fees)	W.D. Ark., No. 1:12cv1016
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Harris v. Associated Bank (Overdraft Fees)	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
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Eno v. M & I Marshall & Ilsley Bank (Overdraft Fees)	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
Casayuran v. PNC Bank (Overdraft Fees)	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
Anderson v. Compass Bank (Overdraft Fees)	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
Evans, et al. v. TIN, Inc. (Environmental)	E.D. La. No. 2:11-cv-02067
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Williams v. SIF Consultants of Louisiana, Inc. et al.	27 th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 09-C-5244-C
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Price v. BP Products North America	N.D. Ill., No. 12-cv-06799
National Trucking Financial Reclamation Services, LLC et al. v. Pilot Corporation et al.	E.D. Ark., No. 4:13-cv-00250-JMM
Johnson v. Community Bank, N.A. et al. (Overdraft Fees)	M.D. Pa., No. 3:12-cv-01405-RDM
Rose v. Bank of America Corporation, et al. (TCPA)	N.D. Cal., No. 11-cv-02390-EJD
McGann, et al., v. Schnuck Markets, Inc. (Data Breach)	Mo. Cir. Ct., No. 1322-CC00800
Simmons v. Comerica Bank, N.A. (Overdraft Fees)	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
George Raymond Williams, M.D., Orthopedic Surgery, a Professional Medical, LLC, et al. v. Bestcomp, Inc., et al.	27 th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 09-C-5242-B
Simpson v. Citizens Bank (Overdraft Fees)	E.D. Mich., No. 2:12-cv-10267
In re Plasma-Derivative Protein Therapies Antitrust Litigation	N.D. Ill., No. 09-CV-7666
In re Dow Corning Corporation (Breast Implants)	E.D. Mich., No. 00-X-0005

Mello et al v. Susquehanna Bank (Overdraft Fees)	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
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Exhibit B

NPO Litigation
PO Box 6727
Portland, OR 97228-6727



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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO

**CLASS ACTION NOTICE AND FREQUENTLY ASKED
QUESTIONS (“FAQs”)**

To: All U.S. Counties, Cities, and Local Governments as listed at www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info

A court authorized this notice. This is not a solicitation from a lawyer.

- Counties and cities across the country have sued manufacturers, distributors, and retailers of prescription opiate drugs seeking, among other things, reimbursement for monies spent addressing the opioid crisis. All federal actions have been centralized into one court in Ohio and are entitled, In re: National Prescription Opiate Litigation, MDL No. 2804 (N.D. Ohio). Additional cases are pending in state courts.
- The Court in In re: National Prescription Opiate Litigation has certified a voluntary “Negotiation Class” (“Class”). The Class is defined as: **all counties, parishes, and boroughs (collectively, “counties”); and all incorporated places, including without limitation cities, towns, townships, villages, and municipalities (collectively “cities”)**. The Class includes all counties and cities, whether they have filed a lawsuit or not. The complete current list of Class Members is available at the Class website: www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info. This list may be updated as the Court may order.
- **NO SETTLEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED. HOWEVER, IF YOUR COUNTY OR CITY STAYS IN THE CLASS,** it will be bound if a Class settlement is approved in the future. Your county or city will likely **NOT** be provided another opportunity to be excluded from this Class action, so you should read this notice carefully and consult with your counsel regarding your county or city’s rights.
- The Court has certified two Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (“RICO”) claims under Rule 23(b)(3) and two Controlled Substances Act (“CSA”) issues under Rule 23(c)(4). (see FAQ 7). The Class is certified solely to consider and vote on any future settlement offers made to the Class by one or more of 13 defendants (see FAQ 5). The purposes of the Class are (a) to unify cities and counties into a single negotiating entity to maximize their bargaining power and (b) to provide finality to opioids litigation for any settling Defendant.
- This Negotiation Class will not decide any claims or defenses in opioids litigation on the merits. It is certified as a Negotiation Class only, to facilitate Class Members’ approval or rejection of proposed settlements. There are no proposed settlements at this time, and no guarantee that there will be in the future. **However, your legal rights are affected and it is recommended that you consult with counsel regarding the choice you have to make now.**



YOUR LEGAL RIGHTS AND OPTIONS IN THIS LAWSUIT

STAY IN THE CLASS REQUIRES NO ACTION	<p>Stay in the Class. Await the negotiation outcome, but retain the right to pursue your own lawsuit in the meantime. Give up certain rights if a Class settlement is reached and approved by the Class and Court, but get a share of any Class settlement.</p> <p>By taking no action in response to this Notice, you remain in the Class. As a Class Member, you will still retain your right to pursue your own case unless and until any possible Class settlement is approved by the Court. As a Class Member, you have the right to vote on any settlement proposed to the Negotiation Class. A settlement will not be accepted unless supported by 75% of the voting Class Members, counted by number, population, and allocation, for both litigating and non-litigating entities, and approved by the Court. Settlement funds will be distributed at the county level and each county's share – and city's suggested share – can be viewed now by utilizing the Allocation Map at the Class website, www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info. If the Court approves any settlement, that judgment will prohibit Class Members from suing the settling Defendant(s) about the claims and issues in the litigation.</p>
REMOVE YOURSELF FROM THE CLASS REQUIRES ACTION BY NOVEMBER 22, 2019	<p>Get out of the Class. Get no portion of any settlement. Keep rights.</p> <p>Those who exclude themselves from the Class cannot vote on, will not have the right to be paid under, and will not be bound by, any Class settlement. You keep any rights to negotiate separately about the same legal claims in this lawsuit, even if the Court approves a settlement for the Class. Class Members may exclude themselves from ("opt out" of) the Class by having an authorized officer or employee complete and sign the Exclusion Request Form enclosed here and submit it on or before November 22, 2019 by email or mail in accordance with the instructions in FAQ 26 below.</p>

- Class representatives and Class counsel will represent the Class in negotiations with Defendants who choose to do so. You may enter an appearance through an attorney (at your own expense) if you desire, but it is not required. Class Membership does not eliminate existing agreements with individual counsel. The procedure for payment of Class/common benefit attorneys' fees/costs in connection with any Class settlement must be approved by the Court. Details of the proposed options and procedures for fees and costs are posted on the Class website.
- For complete information on the Class, the settlement allocation formulas, the Class certification motion and Order, the list of included Class Members, the voting process to be used by the Class in accepting or rejecting any Class settlement offer, and an Allocation Map determining your allocation of any proposed settlement, go to www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info. Important information on the Opioids-related litigation, including all pertinent Orders and Schedules, and Frequently Asked Questions, will be available on the Class website on an ongoing and current basis.

Your rights and options are further explained below.

Any questions? Read on and visit www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info.

DO NOT WRITE OR CALL THE COURT OR THE CLERK'S OFFICE FOR INFORMATION

Questions? Visit www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (“FAQS”)

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BASIC INFORMATION

1. Why is a Negotiation Class being formed? What is its purpose?

The purpose of the Negotiation Class is to create a cohesive group of cities and counties to negotiate Classwide settlements, on a voluntary basis, with Defendants who make, distribute, or sell opioids nationwide. Class Representatives and Class Counsel will represent the Negotiation Class. Class Members will vote on any Class settlement proposal. If 75% of those Class Members who vote (as described in FAQ 18 and 19 below) support a proposed Settlement, Class Counsel will ask the Court to approve it. The ultimate purpose of the Negotiation Class is to make settlement easier to obtain.

2. Is this the first Negotiation Class Action?

Yes. This is a new use of the Class action mechanism under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, reflecting the unique nature of the national opioids litigation. Unlike any mass litigation before, thousands of cities and counties nationwide are pursuing claims against major defendants. The goal is to recover money to help fight the opioids epidemic, provide prevention and treatment services going forward, and change Defendants' practices.

3. Why use a Class mechanism?

Joining all cities and counties together as a Negotiation Class gives them maximum negotiating power, makes the negotiation of comprehensive settlements a more practical process, enables Defendants to know the group with which they are negotiating, and enables Class Members to vote on resulting settlement offers.

4. Who are the Class Representatives?

The Court has authorized the following 49 counties and cities to serve as the Negotiation Class's Class Representatives: (1) County of Albany, New York; (2) City of Atlanta, Georgia; (3) Bergen County, New Jersey; (4) City of Baton Rouge/East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana; (5) Broward County, Florida; (6) Camden County, New Jersey; (7) Cass County, North Dakota; (8) City of Chicago, Illinois; (9) Cobb County, Georgia; (10) City of Concord, New Hampshire; (11) Cumberland County, Maine; (12) City of Delray Beach, Florida; (13) Denver, Colorado; (14) Escambia County, Florida; (15) Essex County, New Jersey; (16) County of Fannin, Georgia; (17) Franklin County, Ohio; (18) Galveston County, Texas; (19) County of Gooding, Idaho; (20) City of Grand Forks, North Dakota; (21) County of Hennepin, Minnesota; (22) City of Indianapolis, Indiana; (23) County of Jefferson, Alabama; (24) Jefferson County/City of Louisville, Kentucky; (25) Jersey City, New Jersey; (26) Kanawha County, West Virginia; (27) King County, Washington; (28) City of Lakewood, Ohio; (29) City of Los Angeles, California; (30) City of Lowell, Massachusetts; (31) City of Manchester, New Hampshire; (32) Maricopa County, Arizona; (33) Mecklenburg County, North Carolina; (34) The Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County, Tennessee; (35) Milwaukee County, Wisconsin; (36) Monterey County, California; (37) City of Norwalk, Connecticut; (38) County of Palm Beach, Florida; (39) Paterson City, New Jersey; (40) City of Phoenix, Arizona; (41) Prince George's County, Maryland; (42) Riverside County, California; (43) City of Saint Paul, Minnesota; (44) City of Roanoke, Virginia; (45) County of Rockland, New York; (46) City and County of San Francisco, California; (47) County of Smith, Texas; (48) County of Tulsa, Oklahoma; and (49) Wayne County, Michigan.

5. Who are the Defendants?

The Court has authorized the Negotiation Class to negotiate with 13 Defendants (including their affiliates): (1) Purdue, (2) Cephalon, (3) Endo, (4) Mallinckrodt, (5) Actavis, (6) Janssen, (7) McKesson, (8) Cardinal, (9) AmerisourceBergen, (10) CVS Rx Services, Inc., (11) Rite-Aid Corporation, (12) Walgreens, and (13) Wal-Mart. The Negotiation Class is authorized to negotiate settlements with any of these 13 Defendants, on any of the claims or issues identified below in FAQ 7, or other claims or issues arising out of the same factual predicate. If Class Counsel seek to negotiate for the Class with any other defendants, they can file a motion asking the Court to amend the Class certification order.

6. Has a Class settlement been reached with Defendants yet?

No. No Class settlement has been reached yet with any Defendant. But the existence of a Negotiation Class makes the possibility of Class settlement more feasible because a Defendant will know the group with which it is negotiating. There is no guarantee, however, that there will be a Class settlement and it is possible that there will be settlements that do not encompass the Class, such as settlements between one or more Class Members and one or more Defendants.

THE CLASS CLAIMS AND ISSUES**7. What claims and issues are certified for the Negotiation Class?**

In this Negotiation Class, the Court certified two federal Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (“RICO”) claims and two federal Controlled Substances Act (“CSA”) issues. The RICO claims and the issues related to the CSA are similar across the country and the Class. The first RICO claim alleges that five Defendants misled physicians and the public about the need for and addictiveness of prescription opioids, all in an effort to increase sales. The second RICO claim alleges that eight Defendants ignored their responsibilities to report and halt suspicious opioid sales, all in an effort to artificially sustain and increase federally-set limits (quotas) on opioid sales. The CSA issues allege that the CSA required Defendants to create systems to identify, suspend, and report unlawful opioid sales, and that Defendants failed to meet those obligations. As noted in FAQ 5, above, the Negotiation Class is authorized to negotiate Class settlements concerning these claims and issues or other claims or issues arising out of the same factual predicate. **However, this Negotiation Class does not involve claims by State governments against the Defendants and no Class settlement will release or otherwise interfere with any State government’s current or future litigation. This Negotiation Class concerns claims only of counties and cities.** You can read more about these claims and issues in the Court’s Memorandum Opinion certifying this Class, which is posted at www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info.

8. Has the Court decided any claims or issues?

No. The Court has not decided any Classwide claims or defenses on the merits and the Court will not render any Classwide decisions on the merits of any claims asserted by the Class or individual Members of it. By establishing this Negotiation Class and issuing this notice, the Court is not suggesting the Class would win or lose this case. **This Class has been certified for negotiation purposes only.**



WHO IS IN THE CLASS

9. What entities are included in the Negotiation Class?

The Negotiation Class is defined as:

All counties, parishes, and boroughs (collectively, “counties”); and all incorporated places, including without limitation cities, towns, townships, villages, and municipalities (collectively “cities”).

A complete current list of Class Members is available at www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info. The list may be updated as the Court may order.

The terms “counties” and “cities” are used only as shorthand. The Class includes political subdivisions with other names, such as parishes, villages, towns, townships, etc. The list of Class Members was devised primarily from the U.S. Census Bureau lists of governmental entities that provide services to their residents. Check the Cities and Counties lists posted on the Class website to confirm whether you are a Negotiation Class Member.

10. Are counties and cities with state court-filed actions considered part of the Negotiation Class?

Yes. Counties and cities that sue in state court are Members of this Negotiation Class, with the option to opt out. However, nothing about Membership in the Negotiation Class interferes with the rights of any federal or state court plaintiffs to proceed with their own cases for litigation, trial, or individual settlement. Only if and when a Class settlement has been reached, has been approved by 75% of the voting Class Members as described in FAQ 19, and has been approved by the Court, would Class Members lose their ability to proceed on their own, in exchange for the settlement benefits that they would receive.

11. Will the Negotiation Class end the opioid litigation that my County or City has filed?

Not now and only if a Class settlement is later reached and approved. Your county’s or city’s Membership in the Negotiation Class will not immediately affect any opioid suit it has filed, whether in federal or state court. It also will not stop your county or city from filing or pursuing a lawsuit, and it will not affect any scheduled hearings or trials in any lawsuit. However, if there is a final Class settlement, approved by the required 75% of the voting Class Members and by the Court, the final settlement will likely end all other opioids-related litigation brought by Class Members. In the meantime, you do not need to opt out of the Class to file, continue to prosecute, or settle your own case, and you may keep any settlement or judgment you obtain. If any county or city obtains a judgment or settlement with a Defendant before the Negotiation Class does, however, it will not receive additional compensation through any later Negotiation Class settlement. But by remaining in the Class, your county or city does risk foregoing its own lawsuit (although it would obtain money from a Class settlement) if a Class settlement is reached and approved.

12. How does the Negotiation Class affect other types of opioid plaintiffs that are not counties or cities?

The Negotiation Class does not directly affect the litigation or settlement of the claims of other types of plaintiffs, such as Indian Tribes, third party payors, and others, that are proceeding in federal or state courts. These plaintiffs can organize themselves as groups or propose their own Classes, for trial or settlement purposes.

THE NEGOTIATION CLASS PROCESS

13. Now that the Court has approved this process, what will happen next?

The creation of the Negotiation Class has these next steps:

- On **September 11, 2019**, Judge Polster, the federal judge overseeing all of the national opioids litigation, certified the Negotiation Class to go forward.
- On or before **September 20, 2019**, Class Action Notice will be sent via First-Class mail and posted to the Class website www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info to all Class Members.
- Class Members have until **November 22, 2019** to decide whether to participate or to opt out of the Class. This is the “opt-out period.” All Class Members are automatically included in the Class. If a Class Member wants to participate, it does not need to do anything at this point. Only Class Members that wish to exclude themselves (“opt out”) and not participate in the Class must act: they must submit a copy of the enclosed Exclusion Request Form on or before **November 22, 2019**, using the instructions in FAQ 26.
- After the close of the opt-out period, the Court will enter an order confirming the Membership of the Class, saying who is in and who is out of the Class.
- After that, the Class will operate if, and only if, one or more of the Defendants wishes to negotiate with the Class as a whole through the Negotiation Class mechanism.
- If a proposed Class settlement is reached, the proposal will be submitted to the entire Class Membership for its approval or rejection in accordance with the voting formula (described in FAQ 18 and 19 below). If no proposed settlement is reached, the Class will not vote and will have no other role.

14. If my County or City chooses to participate in the Negotiation Class, how will it know when there is a proposed Class settlement?

All Negotiation Class Members will be given advance notice of any Class settlement offer, including details on its terms and conditions, and they will have an opportunity to vote on each settlement offer. Class Members will be able to cast their vote securely, through the Class website, which will establish a voting identity and portal for each Class Member. Only Class settlements achieving 75% approval votes, by number, by allocation, and by population, of the litigating and non-litigating Class Members that vote (as described in FAQ 19) will be submitted to the Court, which will make the final determination of whether to approve the settlement.

15. If there is a proposed Class settlement, does the Court still have to approve it?

Yes. If there is a proposed settlement that is approved by 75% of the voting Class Members, as described in FAQ 18 and 19, the Court will review and decide whether to approve it, under the Class action settlement approval process set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(e). Generally, the Court will assess whether any settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate. All applications for fees and costs also require court approval under Rule 23 procedures. (See https://www.law.cornell.edu/rules/frcp/rule_23.)

16. If there is a proposed settlement and my County or City is included in the Negotiation Class, but it disapproves of the settlement terms, can my County or City object to the settlement?

Yes. As a Negotiation Class Member, you will be entitled under Rule 23(e) to object to any settlement, even if it has received approval from the Class. However, as described in FAQ 27, you

Questions? Visit www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info



will likely not be able to exclude yourself from the Class at that time. An objection explains your concerns to the Court for its consideration but does not remove you from the Class.

17. How long will the Negotiation Class last?

The Negotiation Class will last for 5 years from the date it is certified by the Court. The Court certified the Class on September 11, 2019 and the Negotiation Class will last until September 11, 2024. After that date, the Class will not exist as an entity with which a Defendant can negotiate. However, the Negotiation Class will continue to exist with regard to: (1) any Class settlements presented to the Negotiation Class for a vote before that date, to carry out the voting and approval process; and (2) any Class settlements reached before that date, to complete settlement administration and enforcement.

VOTING

18. If there is a proposed Class settlement, how will the voting be done?

Each Class Member will vote only once on any particular Class settlement proposal. The vote will simply be yes-or-no, in favor of or against the proposed settlement. Class Members that do not vote will not be counted as either yes or no votes; as with an election for government office in the United States, the only votes that are counted are those of the voters who actually cast votes. Class Members' votes will be tabulated mechanically within each applicable voting pool, to make sure that 75% of each pool is in favor of the proposed settlement before it is presented to the Court. The voting pools are described in FAQ 19. Voting tabulation does not require any effort by the Class Members. The requirement of 75% support of voting Class Members across the different voting pools ensures that no settlement will go forward without a wide cross-section of support from cities and counties of all sizes and interests.

19. If there is a proposed Class settlement, how many votes are needed to approve it?

The agreement to be bound by a supermajority vote means that no settlement can be reached that would bind the Negotiation Class without the approval of 75% of the voting Class Members, defined in several ways. To be binding, 75% of those voting in each of the following six categories must approve a proposed settlement:

- 75% of the total number of voting Class Members that had filed suit as of June 14, 2019 (“litigating entities”). This number is based on all individual Class Members who had suits on file regardless of size, so that each voting entity has one vote;
- 75% of the total number of voting Class Members that had not filed suit as of June 14, 2019 (“non-litigating entities”). This number is based on all individual Class Members who had not filed suit, regardless of size, so that each voting entity has one vote;
- 75% of the total population of all voting Class Members that had filed suit as of June 14, 2019. For this computation, the vote of the county or city is weighted according to its population, with each person in a voting city and each person in a voting county equal to one vote. Thus, by way of example, if a county votes yes and has a population of 20,000, and a city within the county votes yes and has a population of 10,000, the county’s vote is weighted as 20,000 votes in favor, and the city’s vote is recorded as 10,000 votes in favor. The population for each County or City will be based on current census data. The current data is presented on the Class website, www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info. Individual residents in this category may be counted twice, once as a resident of a municipality, and once as a resident of a county;

- 75% of the total population of all voting Class Members that had not filed suit as of June 14, 2019. For this computation, the vote of the county or city is weighted according to its population, with each person in a voting city and each person in a voting county equal to one vote. Thus, by way of example, if a county votes yes and has a population of 20,000, and a city within the county votes yes and has a population of 10,000, the county's vote is weighted as 20,000 votes in favor, and the city's vote is recorded as 10,000 votes in favor. Again, the population for each County or City will be based on current census data. The current data is presented on the Class website, www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info. Individual residents in this category may be counted twice, once as a resident of a municipality, and once as a resident of a county;
- 75% of the litigating Class Members casting votes, weighted by their settlement fund allocations as shown at the Allocation Map posted at opioidsnegotiationclass.info; and
- 75% of the non-litigating Class Members casting votes, weighted by their settlement fund allocations as shown at the Allocation Map posted at opioidsnegotiationclass.info.

For purposes of counting votes, only votes cast will be considered. In order for a proposed settlement to be binding on the Negotiation Class, 75% of those Class Members who cast votes in **each** of these six categories must be in favor. No settlement will be submitted to the Court for final approval unless 75% of those voting in **each** of the six categories are in favor. No county or city that is not a Class Member as of the deadline for a vote on a proposal will be allowed to vote on that proposal.

ALLOCATION OF CLASS SETTLEMENT FUNDS

20. If there is a Class settlement, how will my County or City's share of the settlement be determined?

Any Class settlement funds will be distributed in three steps:

Step 1: Each county's share of the settlement will be distributed in accordance with an "allocation model." The allocation model uses three factors, based on reliable, detailed, and objective national data, to determine the share of a settlement fund that each county will receive. These factors address the most critical causes and effects of the opioids crisis, and are each weighted equally (1/3-1/3-1/3): (1) the amount of opioids distributed within the county, (2) the number of opioid deaths that occurred in the county; and (3) the number of people who suffer opioid use disorder in the county. This model is designed not to favor either small or large counties based solely on population. Ultimately, the model allocates settlement funds in proportion to where the opioid crisis has caused actual harm.

Step 2: Counties and their constituent cities, towns, and boroughs may distribute the funds allocated to the county among all of the jurisdictions in any manner they choose. If the county and cities cannot agree on how to allocate the funds, the Class website reflects a default allocation that will apply. The default allocation formula uses historical federal data showing how the specific county and the cities within it have made opioids-related expenditures in the past. Any of the affected jurisdictions may ask a Special Master to apply a different formula.

Step 3: If the default allocation is used and a city's share is less than \$500, then that amount will instead be distributed to the county in which the city lies to allow practical application of the abatement remedy. Affected cities could seek recovery through intra-county allocation described in Step 2, or from the Class Members' Special Needs Fund (see FAQ 24). In the rare circumstance that a city with a share of less than \$500 lies in a county that does not have a county government, the amount would instead go to the Class Members' Special Needs Fund, and Class members could seek recovery from that Fund.

Further information about the allocation formulas and their data sources are available at the Class website.

Questions? Visit www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info



21. What happens if a county and its constituent cities make different decisions about staying in the Class?

- If a county and all of its constituent cities remain in the Class, each entity's share will be determined as explained in FAQ 20.
- If a county remains in the Class, but one or more cities within the County are not in the Class, there are a variety of ways that a Class settlement might address that situation, but it is possible that a Class settlement would require that the County's allocation be reduced.
- If a county is not in the Class, but cities within that county remain in the Class, there are a variety of ways a Class settlement might address that situation. One possibility is that a city would receive no direct monetary allocation because its county has opted out, but that it could seek monetary relief through the Special Needs Fund (see FAQ 24). If a settlement provides a city no possibility of monetary relief because its county has opted out, Class Counsel anticipates the city would not be required to release its claims against the settling Defendant.

22. If there is a settlement between a Defendant and a State or States, what impact will this Negotiation Class have on the division of monies between a State and the cities and counties within the State?

The Negotiation Class process does not interfere with a Defendant's ability to settle directly with one or more States. If a Defendant reaches a settlement directly with a State, nothing about this Negotiation Class process would affect the distribution of those settlement funds between the State and its own cities or counties. The Court has explicitly ordered that the Class's lawyers not involve themselves or the Class in the process of allocating monies secured by States between themselves and their counties and cities.

23. Will Negotiation Class Representatives receive anything more than other Class Members?

Negotiation Class Representatives do not receive preferential treatment under any settlement simply for serving as Class Representatives. Their allocation will be calculated in precisely the same manner as every other Class Member's. However, they can apply to the Court for reimbursement of costs and expenses incurred by reason of serving as Class Representatives. Also, courts often award a modest amount to Class Representatives, called an incentive or service award, so as to encourage Class Representatives to step forward on behalf of others. Any such awards are subject to Class notice and Court approval.

24. What is the Special Needs Fund?

Fifteen percent (15%) of any Class settlement fund will be put into the "Special Needs Fund." Any Class Member may apply for a distribution from the Special Needs Fund: (1) to recover its costs of litigating its own opioids lawsuit, if that case was filed before June 14, 2019; and/or (2) to obtain additional relief for any local impact of the opioids crisis that is not captured by the Class Member's allocation. Applications will be made to and approved by a court-appointed Special Master, on a case-by-case basis. Any unawarded amount remaining in this Special Needs Fund would revert to the Class.

YOUR RIGHTS AND OPTIONS

25. Can my county or city exclude itself from the Negotiation Class?

Yes. You have a **one-time** opportunity to exclude your county or city from the Class and you must do so before November 22, 2019. You must follow the procedure set forth in FAQ 26 below to

Questions? Visit www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info

exclude your county or city. As explained in FAQ 27, you will likely **not** be given a second opportunity to exclude your county or city from the Class if a settlement is later reached and you should not count on such an opportunity being available at that time.

26. How does my county or city exclude itself from the Negotiation Class?

You may exclude your county or city ("opt out") by signing and sending, either by email or by first-class U.S. mail, the enclosed Exclusion Request Form.

- If submitted by email, the form must be sent to info@OpioidsNegotiationClass.info on or before **November 22, 2019**.
- If submitted by mail, the form must be postmarked on or before **November 22, 2019** and sent by first-class U.S. mail to:

NPO Litigation
P.O. Box 6727
Portland, OR 97228-6727

The Exclusion Request Form must be signed by an **authorized** official or employee of the county or city itself, under penalty of perjury pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, and is subject to verification by the Court. If you exclude your county or city from the Negotiation Class, your county or city will not be bound by any Orders or Judgments regarding the Class, and it will have no right to share in any settlement reached by the Class.

27. If my county or city stays in the Negotiation Class, can it exclude itself later if it doesn't like a proposed settlement?

Not under the current Court Order. The Court's Order certifying the Negotiation Class provides only one opportunity for a county or city to exclude itself from the Class. The exclusion deadline ends on November 22, 2019. If a settlement is reached and proposed to the Class for its approval, Class Members who do not support the settlement may (1) vote against it and/or, (2) if the settlement is nonetheless approved by the Class votes, file objections with the Court. Rule 23 permits a court to offer a second opportunity for Class Members to opt out when a settlement is proposed, but the Rule does not require the Court to give Class Members a second opportunity to opt out. In this case, it is anticipated that the Court will not give Class Members a second opportunity to opt out. Therefore, Class Members should not rely on that possibility. Class Members should expect that there will be no opportunity to opt out of the Class after **November 22, 2019**.

THE LAWYERS REPRESENTING THE CLASS

28. Who are the Class Counsel?

The Court has authorized the following six lawyers to jointly represent the Negotiation Class: Jayne Conroy and Christopher A. Seeger are Co-Lead Negotiation Class Counsel and Gerard Stranch, Louise Renne, Mark Flessner, and Zachary Carter are Negotiation Class Counsel. Each of these six lawyers represents only cities or counties in Opioids-related litigation.

29. How do Class Counsel get paid?

Class Counsel will apply to the Court for approval of fees and costs under Rule 23(h). As a Class Member, you will receive notice and have an opportunity to object to any such application. The Court may appoint fee committees to make recommendations of any fee awards, to avoid duplication of payment, and to ensure appropriate compensation of those whose efforts provided a common benefit. The Court will make the final decision about all fees paid out of the Class's recovery to any lawyer.

Questions? Visit www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info



30. Under this proposal, what happens to my County or City's current fee agreement with outside counsel?

The current fee agreement that a county or city has with its outside counsel remains in effect. Membership in the Negotiation Class does not change that. In the event of any settlement that achieves Class and Court approval, there would be a "Private Attorneys Fund" from which outside counsel for Class Members that had signed retainer agreements for opioid epidemic-related litigation before June 14, 2019 could apply for fees and costs in lieu of any current fee agreement. That would be a voluntary decision between the county or city and its outside counsel. A total of up to 10% (maximum) of any approved Class settlement amount will be held in the Private Attorneys Fund. Any unawarded amount remaining in this Fund would revert to the Class. The Court must approve all payments from this Fund.

GETTING MORE INFORMATION

31. How can my County or City keep up with what's going on in this case?

Pertinent news and information will be posted at the Class website, www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info on an ongoing basis. As a Class Member, you also will have the opportunity to sign up, through the Class website, for email notices alerting you to the fact that new information has been posted to the Class website.

**DO NOT WRITE OR CALL THE COURT OR THE
CLERK'S OFFICE FOR INFORMATION**

DATE: September 11, 2019.

**IF YOU WANT TO EXCLUDE YOUR COUNTY OR CITY
YOU MUST ACT BY NOVEMBER 22, 2019**

EXCLUSION REQUEST FORM

Read this page carefully then turn to Page 2 if you want to sign and send

Complete this form ONLY if your County or City does NOT want to remain a Class Member and does not want to share in any potential negotiated Class settlement. If your County or City does not complete and submit this form, it will be deemed to be a Class Member so long as it is a County or City in the United States as those terms are described in the Class Notice and is on the list of Class Members found at www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO**

X

In re NATIONAL PRESCRIPTION : 1:17-md-2804 (DAP)
OPIATE LITIGATION :

X

Class Notice Administrator
NPO Litigation
P.O. Box 6727
Portland, OR 97228-6727

Dear Class Notice Administrator:

My County or City does **NOT** want to be a member of the Negotiation Class certified in the *In re National Prescription Opiate Litigation*. I understand that by completing the information requested on page 2, signing, and submitting a copy of this form by email (to the email address on page 2) sent on or before **November 22, 2019** OR by first-class U.S. mail (to the mailing address on page 2) post-marked on or before **November 22, 2019**, I am opting my County or City out of the Negotiation Class and it will **NOT** be a Class Member. I understand that by timely submitting this form, my County or City is foregoing the right to share in any Class settlement that may be obtained. I understand that my County or City is **NOT** guaranteed an opportunity to opt back in if there is a Class settlement, so this is our final decision. I also understand that by opting out, my County or City will not be bound by any judgment entered as part of any Class settlement.

I understand that if my jurisdiction is a Class Member and wants to remain a Class Member, it does not need to do anything now. I understand that I should **NOT** return this Exclusion Request Form if my jurisdiction wants to remain a Class Member.

I understand that, if I have any questions, I may contact Class Counsel at **1-877-221-7468**, or visit www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info **BEFORE** I mail this form to you and **BEFORE November 22, 2019**.

**TURN TO PAGE 2 IF YOU WANT TO SIGN EXCLUSION/OPT-OUT FORM
AND FOR EMAIL AND MAILING ADDRESSES**



**IF YOU WANT TO EXCLUDE YOUR COUNTY OR CITY
YOU MUST ACT BY NOVEMBER 22, 2019**

EXCLUSION REQUEST FORM
Read Information on Page 1 carefully before signing

Having read and understood the information on page 1, the County or City (**circle one**) entitled

_____ in the State of _____ hereby excludes itself

from the Negotiation Class certified by the United States District Court in the Northern District of Ohio in *In re National Prescription Opiate Litigation*, MDL 2804. Under penalty of perjury and in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I declare that I am an official or employee authorized to take legal action on behalf of my County or City.

Signature: _____

Print name: _____

Title: _____

City or County Represented: _____ (Circle one): City / County

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Phone: _____ Email: _____

Date: _____

BY NOVEMBER 22, 2019

EMAIL TO:

info@OpioidsNegotiationClass.info

**OR SEND BY
FIRST CLASS MAIL TO:**

NPO Litigation
P.O. Box 6727
Portland, OR 97228-6727

Exhibit C

From: mail@msgbsvc.com on behalf of National Prescription Opiate Litigation
Sent: <donotreply@OpioidsNegotiationClass.info>
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: HTML Sample -- Important Court-Authorized Notice – PLEASE READ

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of Epiq. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Please see the Court-authorized Class Notice issued in accordance with the September 11, 2019 Order of the U.S. District Court in *In re National Prescription Opiate Litigation*, MDL No. 2804 (N.D. Ohio).

[The Class Notice can be viewed by clicking here.](#)

A copy of this notice is also being sent to your city or county by first-class U.S. Mail. Please note the **November 22, 2019** deadline if your city or county wishes to exclude itself from the Negotiation Class certified by the U.S. District Court.

[The Exclusion Request Form can be viewed by clicking here.](#)

Details are in the linked [Class Notice](#) and may also be found at www.opioidsnegotiationclass.info.

Please note: This e-mail message was sent from a notification-only address that cannot accept incoming e-mail. Please do not reply to this message.

If you would prefer not to receive further messages from this sender, please [Click Here](#) and confirm your request.

Exhibit D

NPO Litigation
PO Box 6727
Portland, OR 97228-6727



Notice from the United States
District Court for the Northern
District of Ohio

In re: National Prescription Opiate Litigation

November 22, 2019 Deadline

Your County or City's rights are affected by a Negotiation Class seeking to settle claims against manufacturers, distributors, and retailers of prescription opiate drugs for monies spent addressing the opioid crisis. Please read the enclosed notice carefully.

There is a November 22, 2019 deadline that applies.